

ZION'S HERALD

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Reader, the old year is almost gone. What have you done with its priceless hours? What do you intend to do with its remaining moments? Ah! who knows that you will have another year added to your existence on the earth? that you will even see the dawn of 1870? Is your soul fitted for life or death, for heaven or hell? Are not many doomed to damnation for long eternity, that are fondly presuming they will "gain the skies?" "deceivers, and being deceived;" "waxing worse and worse," and yet supposing themselves to be growing in grace. "Be sober, be vigilant, be steadfast, be holy, be perfect, be ready," are the commands of God; and he that does not obey Him is a rebel,—a first-class rebel,—a rebel of deeper dye than Lee or Davis. Well is it written,—

"Deluded souls that dream of heaven,
And make their empty boast,
Of inward joys, of sins forgiven,
While they are slaves to lust."

"Arouse thee, O sleeper, and call upon thy God." Go to Jesus,—to the mercy-seat,—to the cross of Christ, and stay till you are healed. Plead the promises, fear the threatenings, and receive "the blessing, even life forevermore."

Bishop Janes was compelled to leave so early on Monday after the missionary meeting, that the Conference in Grace Church was abandoned. He addressed the Preachers' Meeting on the great question which had summoned him hither, said our Church was never so liberal as now; that the enormous development of church building work, on which we had expended over twenty million of dollars within five years, and other great benevolent efforts had turned the tide partially from this cause; that it must flow back, and would soon, he believed, replenish our treasury far beyond any former fullness. He urged the preachers to present this cause in every prayer and sermon. It must be prayed over in the closet, the family, the prayer-meeting, the great congregation. The Church papers must be filled with the thought, and the cry—"the Conquest of the World to Christ." *The Missionary Advocate* must be made to burn like fire. "It must be an incendiary sheet." His words were rapturously received. Never has the Bishop done better service than in this visit. May he set the Church on fire everywhere. Though feeble in body, he was mighty in faith and word. — Dr.

Harris spoke confidently of the resources of the Society, and the meeting voted thanks to these brethren, Dr. Cummings and Mr. Punshon, for their labors among us.

TRUE.—*The College Argus*, Middletown, commending a resolution of the late Methodist Connecticut Convention, calling on its own people to support the University, very properly adds this comment:—

"We hail this resolution as a good, though late, manifestation of interest, on the part of our Church in Connecticut, in the welfare of this institution. It is a singular fact that, since it was founded, 'Wesleyan' has relied almost wholly upon Boston and New York for material support and encouragement. So little regard has been evinced for it by those in this State, who should be its friends, that most seem wholly indifferent to its needs. We judge that it is not because Methodists in Connecticut are less provided with this world's goods, or hold their purse-strings with a tighter hand, that our college has not already received from them a liberal endowment. We should rather attribute this lack of support to a not very commendable thoughtlessness. It remains to be seen whether the words they have so significantly uttered will be followed by as praiseworthy deeds. With the large gifts made so freely to other institutions of learning, surely this one ought not to suffer from want of means to enable it to meet the demands of the age. We hope the day is not far distant when our Church in this State will give us a handsome addition to our present funds, and put it on 'a level with the greatest and most influential universities in the land.'"

May our liberal brethren in that State soon rally to the support of their college, and all brethren elsewhere be equally benevolent.

Boston made a good start on the new Prohibitory pathway, at its municipal election. It put a full ticket for Mayor and Aldermen into the field. Col. Johnston was the candidate for Mayor. Messrs. Roberts, Cushing, Hodges, Griffin, Porter, and other well-known Temperance men were on the ticket for Aldermen. The ticket received 328 votes. This was more than the Labor Reform ticket received, they mustering 217 votes. It was a good beginning. It will never grow smaller. The men who stood for the right that day against the cries of timid men, who voted for the only Republican candidate in nomination,—they have a future. With New Bedford redeemed, and Boston started on the right path, this cause is certain of ultimate victory. Organize for it.

The addresses on Mr. Fessenden, in the Senate, were very felicitous, especially those of Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Sumner. The latter thus described Fessenden's entrance into the Senate:—

"Of all the present Senate, one only beside myself witnessed his entry into this Chamber. I cannot forget it. He came in the midst of that terrible debate on the Kansas and Nebraska bill, by which the country was convulsed to its centre, and his arrival had the effect of a reinforcement on a field of battle. Those who stood for Freedom then were few in numbers—not more than 14, while 37 Senators in solid column voted to break the faith originally pledged to Freedom, and to overturn a time-honored landmark, opening that vast Mesopotamian region to the curse of Slavery. Those anxious days are with difficulty comprehended by a Senate where Freedom rules. One more in our small number was a sensible addition. We were no longer 14, but 15. His reputation at the bar, and his fame in the other House, gave assurance which was promptly sustained. He did not wait, but at once entered into the debate with all those resources which afterward became so famous. The scene that ensued exhibited his readiness and courage. While saying that the people of

the North were fatigued with the threat of disunion—that they considered it as 'mere noise, and nothing else,' he was interrupted by Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, always ready to speak for slavery, exclaiming, 'If such sentiments as yours prevail I want a dissolution right away,'—a characteristic intrusion doubly out of order—to which the new-comer rejoined, 'Do not delay it on my account; do not delay it on account of anybody at the North.' The effect was electric; but this incident was not alone. Douglass, Cass, and Butler interrupted, only to be worsted by one who had just ridden into the lists. The feelings of the other side were expressed by the Senator from South Carolina, who, after one of the flashes of debate which he had provoked, exclaimed: 'Very well, go on; I have no hope of you.' All this will be found in *The Globe*, precisely as I give it, but *The Globe* could not picture the exciting scene—the Senator from Maine erect, firm, immovable as a jutting promontory against which the waves of ocean tossed and broke in dissolving spray. There he stood. Not a Senator, loving Freedom, who did not feel on that day that a champion had come."

"The time draws near the birth of Christ." Happy they who feel the sacred fullness of that advent—in whom Christ is born in the sense of forgiveness, holiness, and love. May every reader be a partaker of the fullness of that grace by faith in the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ, who loved us, and gave Himself for us, that He might make us kings and priests unto our God forever and ever.

Some doubts have been cast on Father Hyacinthe's orthodoxy, but the closing words of his New York address are such as will satisfy every evangelical mind. His words are thus translated:—

"The great object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, and of the present life with the future; and to secure union on earth, union in the city, in the nation, and in humanity, was the thought of Jesus Christ, who first proclaimed that which the prophets but dimly saw, and the Jews never did so. The centuries that will realize this great union of nations have begun. The labor has commenced. Steam and electricity remove all obstacles. Agassiz says the American Continent was the first created; it will be the last in the fulfillment of the designs of the Creator. A cosmopolitan in the intention of its defenders, God has in store for you who people it, the accomplishment of admirable results. Northward are the Esquimaux; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people, to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive, all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people. (Great applause.) The foundation of your people is the Bible, the book that speaks of God, the living Word of Jesus Christ. In the admirable manifesto of your President, there shines through his words the Christian faith. A belief in Jesus is at the back of the nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country and develop it. When I return, I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not think that to be free they must be parted from God. (Great applause.)"

Wyoming Territory has adopted female suffrage. The Rocky Mountains are thus the climax of both American soil and statesmanship.

Mississippi elected State officers of the best sort, in politics and color; among them, Rev. James Lynch was chosen as Secretary of State.

Congress is putting Georgia back into a territory, because she put her colored members out of her Legislature. It is hard for the Rebels to learn that they are conquered. A few more punishments will bring them wisdom.

Original and Selected Papers.

THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN HYMN.

In Paed. Lib. III. of Clement of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the primitive Church. It is there (one hundred and fifty years after the Apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin. It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple" before he ascended to his reward. The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit:—

Shepherd of tender youth,
Guiding in love and truth,
Through devious ways;
Christ, our triumphant King!
We come Thy name to sing,
And here our children bring,
To shout Thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord!
The all-subduing Word,
Healer of strife!
Thou didst Thyself abase,
That from sin's deep disgrace
Thou mightest save our race,
And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest!
Thou hast prepared the feast
Of holy love!
And in our mortal pain
None calls on Thee in vain;
Help Thou dost not disdain,
Help from above.

Ever be Thou our Guide,
Our Shepherd and our pride,
Our staff and song!
Jesus! Thou Christ of God!
By the perennial word,
Lead us where Thou hast trod,
Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die,
Sound we Thy praise on high,
And joyful sing,
Infants, and the glad throng,
Who to Thy Church belong,
Unite and swell the song
To Christ our King!

GOLDEN THORNS. III

BY MISS ANNA WARNER.

"And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprang up and choked them."

CHAPTER VIII.

Mrs. Graves carried home no report of the meeting. She kept her own counsel, and for a number of days did not even mention Vinegar Hill. It was the farmer himself who next broached the subject, coming home one night in not the best of humors.

"I vow to patience," he said, "I'd like it if folks could let folks be!"

"Who's been abusing you now, Ahab?" said his wife, with a laugh. "You've come back all standing, so far as I can see."

"You don't see fur," said the farmer, "and likely 'tain't fair to expect it of a woman, but then why kin't they let be the ones as kin see?"

"O, it was a woman, was it?" said Mrs. Graves.

"Yes, 'twas a woman," said the farmer, with a sort of groan. "That's all the trouble. I'd settle a man, quick enough. But what kin ye do with white muslin and sich?"

Mrs. Graves laughed, beginning to have her own thoughts as to what had happened.

"White muslin isn't much," she said, mockingly.

"That's accordin' to how you find it," said the farmer. "Does look kind o' innocent in a bale, I'll allow; but floatin' off in the air, ye see, is different."

"Did you meet a bale of white muslin floatin' off in the air?" inquired Mrs. Graves, with great solemnity. "Why didn't you fetch it home? I want some new dresses."

"Now 'Lizy, ye needn't to laugh," said the farmer. "No, I guess 'twarn't a hull bale, though it looked a'most like it, flickerin' here and there as the wind blew. And I didn't fetch it home, 'cause I'd seen enough of it on the road. Now, what d'ye think o' that?"

"I think you met the stranger lady," said Mrs. Graves. "She's the only one in the village that wears white every day."

"Well, I just did," said the farmer. "And you wouldn't believe, 'Lizy, but she asked me—up and down—to adopt some o' them Vinegar Hill scamps. 'Settin' an example to the neighborhood,' she called it. Act'ally did. So says I. 'If I set 'em an example by takin' leave o' my wits, they'll some on 'em be slow to foller, likely.'"

"And what did she say to that?" inquired his wife, who was listening with more eagerness than she cared to show.

"She give me a queer kind o' look first," said the farmer, "just as if she thought I knew so much better'n that, 'twarn't hardly worth while to tell me. And then she turned all sober-like, and says she, 'Mr. Graves, you never did anything that would more surely prove you a wise man, than to try to help those children.'"

"Maybe 'twould," says I, "but I don't seem to see it."

Noted, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1898, by ANNA WARNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

Then another thought got hold of her, and says she, "Wouldn't your wife like it? Would she mind the trouble?"

"O Ahab, what did you say?" cried the little woman, clasping her hands. "Did you tell her I'd longed for it?"

"Well, no, I didn't," said the farmer, slowly. "She'd enough to say, 'bout my helpin' her on. I did tell her you was the lovin'est little soul in all the State, and a heap too good for anythin' that ever come out o' Vinegar Hill. And would ye think, 'Lizy, she said, 'So much the better, that's just what they want!'"

"O, she knows!" cried Mrs. Graves again, with a look of delight. "Well, Ahab?"

"Well, 'Lizy," said the farmer, "what was the good o' my talkin' any more after that? I just come away."

"And was that all?" asked his wife. "Didn't she say any more?"

"Said enough, I thought," said the farmer. "No, 'twarn't quite all, 'Lizy, if ye must hear about it," he added, with some unwillingness. "She said a queer thing just as she was goin' away. I'd been tellin' her as how I couldn't afford it—hadn't got time, and that; and she turns right round upon me, and says she, 'Mr. Graves, why do you put all your money out at the lowest interest? That is not like a wise man.'"

"So says I, firin' up a little, 'I don't! Somebody's telled you wrong. Always get the most for it I kin.'"

"Ah, no!" says she, with her voice changing into a musical-box, "you told me so yourself! Mr. Graves, 'He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord, and that which He hath given, will He pay him again.' And when the Lord pays, He gives higher interest than you can even begin to count. And with that she come away, and I too."

"Feeling like a wise man?" inquired his wife, trying playfully to keep down and hide the various feelings that yet made her voice shake a little.

"No, I didn't," said the farmer; "I felt just like a fool, 'Lizy, if that's what you mean. Just the way with a woman's talk, always! Goes jiggerin' round, tumblin' all your ideas head over heels, and knockin' 'em down faster'n you kin set 'em up."

"I wish some of 'em would stay knocked down!" said his wife, with a half laugh, though her eyes were wet. But she ran off to get the tea-pot, and said no more.

It was the afternoon of the next day, midway between the noon and the evening, that Mrs. Graves was coming home from the field, whither she had been to carry her husband's second lunch. It was an expedition she was very fond of, on fine days, and when she was not specially busy; while the farmer on his part declared, that the sight of her was better than twenty whetstones to his scythe, or an extra team to his plough. And the little woman took the greatest possible satisfaction in his work, which was always well and thoroughly done; and entered into the merits of some new machine, or the question of weeds, or the state of the crops, almost as intelligently as if she had been a farmer herself. That had been the way, always. But of late, a new thread of feeling had come in, winding itself in and through and about all the rest; and there were times when the farmer's wife felt all this thrift and prosperity as a sort of burden, instead of a joy; times when the very richness and beauty of the crops oppressed her. How little of that overflowing plenty they two could use, how small a part of its value would supply all their other wants! Were they putting out all their money at bad interest? for little as Mrs. Graves knew of the matter, she felt, deep down in her heart, that the only sure investment was that of which Mrs. Kensett had spoken. That interest would come to them, living or dead; but the other? some far-away cousin of the farmer's would have it all. She could not have put her thoughts in so many words, perhaps, but they swept over her none the less, as she stood looking across the fields that warm, sunshiny afternoon. One crop after another met her eyes, the green furrowed potatoes, and the waving maize, and the whitening buckwheat, with other fields all sunburnt and ready for the sickle, and others where the rough stubble showed—

"Three months of sunshine, bound in sheaves."

The reapers were bending to their work, the cows lowed softly from the distant hill, the air was one full low-toned chorus of twitter and hum and rustle and murmur, that was indescribably sweet. Mrs. Graves listened and looked, leaning her arms on the long, weather-tinted rails at the bar place, then turned away with a sigh; and through her mind came floating long-forgotten words, heard she could not tell when:—"Thou shalt remember the Lord thy God, for it is He that giveth thee power to get wealth." How fully and sweetly they chimed in with the universal song!

Mrs. Graves pushed her thoughts aside with another deep-drawn breath, and went swiftly down the road towards home. And as she went, turning quick round a sudden corner, she found herself within ten feet of Jem Crook, who, on his part, was taking a full-length siesta by the roadside.

Jem felt himself caught for once in his life. But his sharp, practiced wits did not forsake him. Up he started, and cap in hand, marched straight up to the farmer's wife, making her the profoundest of bows as he came on.

"Ain't I in luck, now!" he said. "Been down to the

place after yer, and was just resting here after my disappoint, ma'am, and here yer be!"

"Been to the house after me!" repeated Mrs. Graves, with no pleased sensation. "Did you want some more lunch?"

Jem's eyes twinkled, in spite of him.

"Why, that's just it!" he cried. "I was a wantin' to see yer to tell yer how it was."

"I guess I know, without any of your telling," said Mrs. Graves.

"You'd never guess!" said Jem Crook, lengthening his face about one half; "why, the chap as come and took it from me was a reg'lar seven-footer, a tramp, he was, too, and o' course I couldn't do a thing. Did fight long's I durst, and then the feller keeled me over, and when I come to, he was gone."

The boy's cool effrontery was inimitable. Mrs. Graves laughed, and could not help it.

"Now listen, Jem Crook," she said. "You know that there isn't one word of that true, and I know that it's no use for boys to come telling such stories to me. You poor, forlorn child! did nobody ever teach you better? What would Mrs. Kensett say to your doing such things?"

But with that, Jem took to his heels and ran.

RATIONALISM IN INDIA.

Of late years, frequent mention has been made in European and American periodicals, of a religious body in Bengal, called the Brahma Samaj, from which much has been hoped in the way of religious and social reform. At the outset, the movement which has given rise to this body, was little more than a protest against the corruptions of the Brahminical hierarchy, by an appeal to the ancient Vedas of primitive Hindooism, but it has gradually shifted its ground, until it is now a professed and acknowledged member of the great rationalistic family of Europe and America. Next to its founder, Theodore Parker is the authority most frequently quoted among its adherents, and its teachings bear a very close resemblance to those which prevail among Mr. Parker's followers. About two years ago, a schism occurred in the body, and at present it is divided into two parties; one progressive, with some leaning towards Christianity, and the other conservative, with a hankering after heathenism. Yet in all essential respects, both are rationalistic, and as such, are worthy of careful study. As it is the only authentic instance of modern rationalism springing up from heathen soil, rationalists themselves have watched its developments with tender solicitude, while Christians may find in this isolated body better illustrations of the peculiar character of modern error, than among the more pretentious rationalists of the West.

This movement bears a curious relation to the missionary work in India. While opposed to Christianity, these rationalists have nevertheless borrowed our Sabbath, our forms of worship, and even our baptismal rite. Moreover, whatever hold they have on the community, is indirectly owing to missionary influence. Their "church"—for they have borrowed this term also—shines by borrowed light. It unconsciously, but instinctively follows where the missionary pioneers the way. It took its rise in Calcutta, the great focus of missionary effort, and has not yet achieved a single notable conquest over those who had been previously ignorant of Christian teaching. Bombay has always been a barren field for missionary labor, and accordingly rationalism fails to effect a lodgment there. It fares better in Madras, where missions have been more successful, but in the great cities which are still without a missionary, it makes no effort. It cannot rouse the people, but it can occupy their attention when a more powerful force has wrested them from the grasp of heathenism. In this respect, it is not unlike rationalism in other lands, at least in its religious phases. Christianity creates a religious sentiment in the community, which makes it possible for a false system to gain adherents. Until people are taught the value of money, no counterfeit will circulate. Rationalism has stamped enough of Christianity on its features to cause itself to be accepted by multitudes among Christians, but among the heathen it is a failure. It will not circulate. Its fair words and outward disguise do not avail, where an elevated religious sentiment does not pervade the community.

If this obstacle were removed, if the people of India were sufficiently Christianized to make them favorable to a specious substitute for Christianity, yet still the rationalistic movement would fail to become general. Like all rationalism, it is too purely intellectual, too speculative, too cold, and too abstract, to be suited to the masses of India, or any other nation. Thus far, it has been confined to the educated class of Bengalees. Its preaching has been chiefly conducted in English, and its singing in Sanscrit, both unknown tongues to nine hundred and ninety-nine persons out of every thousand in the country. The rationalists recognize this drifting of their sect towards the educated only, but, with rare exceptions, they see nothing to regret in this, but boast of it rather, as an evidence of the superiority of their faith over that of their missionary neighbors. One of their number once told me, with most patronizing liberality, that he wished me all success in my work, because my teaching was suited to the people around us—Himalayan mountaineers—but that his religion was too

elevated to be appreciated by so ignorant a people. Such simple candor is charming. In these latter days, reformers rise up to sweep away the complex, priest-made religions of the world, and to substitute in their place the simple religion of the soul, a religion native to the human heart, but when the new faith comes to be tried, it is found that it is not simple enough for any, save the merest handful of a few of the more advanced nations! No man who believes in the much talked of "fatherhood of God," will ever honestly persuade himself to believe that God approves of a system offered to the world as a substitute for religion, which is unsuited to the condition of a single one of all earth's millions. Jesus of Nazareth had no difficulty in feeding the hungry souls of all classes. His words suited all equally well. Paul had the same success. Wesley and his co-workers still the same. But what rationalist has ever aroused, much less reformed, a degraded, illiterate community?

The rationalists of India are not the only ones who fail at this point. In these earnest, practical days, a man should be ashamed to profess a religion which has not in it a power sufficient to save a heathen from his errors and his sins. Here in India are millions, with consciences indeed, but with moral feelings so palsied as to make them almost unimpressible. They are ignorant, heedless, and wholly absorbed in the cares of the present. Now some teaching is needed which will rouse men like these, awaken their moral faculties, and give them a practical interest in their own immortality. What will do it? Education will not do it, and even if it would, one half the community are too old to be reached by it. No purely intellectual or ritualistic system will do it. Rationalism has not yet showed the slightest ability for the work. Catholicism can make proselytes, but not converts. Universalism has yet to enroll her first convert from the heathen. Unitarianism sent an able missionary to India, but he located himself in the midst of the Christian churches of Calcutta, and in time became largely identified with the rationalists of the city. Nor have evangelical missionaries who rely on intellectual methods, whether of teaching or preaching, any better success.

Can the work be done? As a simple matter of fact, it has been done, and is being done constantly. Teaching which satisfied the craving of Isaac Newton's soul, is found precisely adapted to the ignorant Indian or South African. I speak of simple matters of fact. I know a man, who, four years ago, was an utterly illiterate opium-eater, but who is now a most exemplary, spiritually minded man. I know another, who was once a vile man, by his own confession, guilty of nameless sins, and illiterate too, but who is now a powerful preacher of the Gospel. I have knelt at the same communion table with men, who, a few years ago, were notorious thieves and outlaws. I have heard men affirm that the Gospel found them as heedless of their souls as the beasts of the forest, but that it had awakened them out of sleep, and taught them to love God and man. In the recent revival in South Africa, among men far more degraded than these heathen of India, changes like these were wrought in the hearts of hundreds upon hundreds, usually in the space of a few hours. The mission fields of the world abound with such instances.

How is this done? Simply by telling the people that Christ died for them, that He rose again and went to heaven, promising to send the Holy Spirit to renew their hearts; that the promised Spirit is present, and that He will do the work if asked with faith. Here is spiritual teaching backed up by spiritual power, and in this is found the reason that this old-time "foolishness" can accomplish a work which the wisdom of the world has ever attempted in vain.

THE ONLY ARMOR.

Let truth's pure girdle belt thee round;
Let Christ's own righteousness complete,
Protect thy breast, and be thy feet
With gospel fitness bound;
Thy shield be faith's unchanging light,
Salvation's hope thy helmet bright.

Grasp in thy hand that potent sword
In heaven's high armory prepared,
Quick to attack, and strong to guard—
The weapon of God's word;
Then, strong in prayer, pursue thy way,
Nor foe shall crush, nor arrow slay!

JOSEPH H. CLINCH.

THE PACIFIC COAST—ITS PRODUCTIONS.

It is unnecessary to say that California, as well as the other Pacific States, produces gold. This at first was the great staple, so far as California is concerned. It is so no longer. For the present, and for generations to come, wheat will be the great staple product of California. The quantity produced this year and awaiting shipment, is astonishing. Already the wheat of California goes to Europe, to the Eastern States, to Japan, and China, and Chili. And I do not think I am extravagant in saying, that the State of California, alone, if fully developed, can produce grain enough to sustain the present population of the United States. California wheat, besides yielding about twice as much to the acre as grain in the East, is of a superior quality also. The same may be said of the quality of wheat produced in Oregon, and of the quantity per acre. But the portion of the State adapted to wheat culture, is not one fifth as large as that of California.

Los Angeles Valley, a region hitherto but little settled by English-speaking people, is beginning to develop a fine

corn country, equaling in quantity and quality anything in the Western and Southwestern States.

For nearly all kinds of garden vegetables, the climate of the Pacific Coast is remarkably well adapted. Potatoes grow much larger than in the East. Beets are sometimes grown, weighing a hundred pounds and over, and I myself saw a squash weighing 219 pounds. Cabbage attains an astonishing size, and so do onions. Celery is the finest I have ever seen. The quality of the potato is better in Oregon than in California.

On the subject of fruits, an Eastern man may be excused for not believing the whole truth until he sees for himself. Oregon excels the world in apples, and is ready, and I think with reason, to claim the same for plums. In pears it is hard to say whether Oregon or California excels. But in peaches, apricots, prunes, nectarines, figs, pomegranates, olives, oranges, and lemons, and most luscious pears, it is perfectly wonderful what California can produce. I have seen grapes that in every particular could challenge comparison with the far-famed clusters of Eschcol. I have seen plums four times as large as the same varieties grow in the East. And every variety of grapes and plums that I ever heard of, and many varieties that I never did hear of, until coming here, are produced in the greatest abundance and perfection. I have seen pears here, I am sure, three times as large as I ever saw them in the Atlantic States, and the quality of the same kind of pear is finer here than there. At the Catholic Mission in Santa Clara, there are pear-trees that have been bearing for 70 years, and have attained the height and size of pretty fair forest trees. These immense old trees are still loaded with luscious fruit. The most choice of all these fruits cannot be removed to the Atlantic States in their natural condition. Pears will bear a longer journey than peaches or plums, or apricots, or nectarines. Figs can be moved only after being dried. But owing to the remarkably dry climate of California, these fruits can be dried by simply slicing them thin and placing them upon clean boards. This is all the attention they need. There is no dew at the season of the year for drying fruit, and it is not necessary, therefore, to take the fruit in at night or to pay any attention to it after it is placed upon the boards, until it is dry. In this condition it can be taken to the Atlantic States, and possibly to other parts of the world.

Silk culture is attracting much attention in California, the peculiar climate being found to have exactly the requisites for success. Already considerable silk is produced, and all experiments of the kind result more and more favorably.

The timber of the Pacific Coast is almost wholly confined to the mountains. This is true all the way from Colorado to the Pacific Ocean. There is, however, some magnificent timber in the Wamette Valley in Oregon, and Oregon, as a whole, is better timbered than California.

In the great valleys of California, the various species of oak, among which is the live oak, in some places make a remarkably fine appearance, reminding one of old overgrown orchards. These trees have roots running to a great depth in the ground, and wheat grows as well, if not a little better than anywhere else, under their wide spreading branches. The redwood of the Coast Range has hitherto been the most valuable timber for finishing purposes. It is a splendid tree, two hundred and fifty feet high, fifteen feet in diameter and remarkably symmetrical.

The Sugar Pine of the Sierra Nevada Range, stands at the head of all pines for size and beauty. It attains a height of three hundred feet, a diameter of twenty feet, bears a cone three or four inches in diameter and eighteen inches long, having in it seeds as large as red-eyed beans.

But no description of the trees of California would be complete, which leaves out the *big trees*, as they are technically called. These are of a light bright cinnamon color, having a diameter at the ground of from 25 to 40 feet, and a height from 300 to 450 feet, and bark from one to two feet in thickness. The color of the foliage is of a light, bright green, more resembling the cedar than the pine. They bear a cone not more than an inch and a half in length and a black pitch as bitter as aloes. One of these trees will make more than a thousand cords of four feet wood, and has a hundred cords of bark. There are old trees lying on the ground, on which a stage-coach with four horses could easily be driven for two hundred feet. One of the trees only, has been felled by man. This was done by means of immense augers. It took five men twenty-two days to fell the tree. On the stump of this tree stands a round house, 30 feet in diameter. It will give some idea of the size of the stump to say that the house on it contains room enough in square feet (though not of just the proper shape, being round), for a parlor 12 by 16, and a dining-room 10 by 15, and a kitchen 10 by 12, and two bed-rooms 10 feet square each, and a pantry 4 by 8 feet, and two clothes presses one and a half feet deep and four feet wide, and still have one square foot to spare. C. KINGSLEY.

EXTRACTS FROM RENAN'S ST. PAUL.

THE RECOGNITION OF THE GENTILE BY THE JEWISH CHRISTIAN.

Paul, Barnabas, and Titus set out on their journey. The church of Antioch escorted them on the road to Laodicea on the Sea. They followed the coast of Phœnicia, then crossed Samaria, meeting at each step the brethren, and relating to

them the wonders of the conversion of the Gentiles. Joy was everywhere. Thus they arrived at Jerusalem. This is one of the most solemn hours in the history of Christianity. The great question is going to be solved. Men on whom the whole future of the new religion is reposing are going to meet face to face. Upon their grandeur of soul, upon their uprightness of heart, depends the future of humanity.

Eighteen years had elapsed since the death of Jesus. The apostles had grown old; one of them had suffered martyrdom; others perhaps were dead. It is known that the deceased members of the apostolic college were not replaced, and that they were allowing the college to become extinct in this manner.

By the side of the apostles had been formed a college of elders, who shared their authority. The church, looked upon as the depository of the Holy Spirit, was composed of apostles, elders, and the entire brotherhood. There were even degrees among the simple brethren. Inequality was perfectly admissible, but this inequality was entirely moral. There was no question of exterior prerogatives nor material advantages. The three principal "columns," as they were called, of the community, were still Peter, James, brother of the Lord, and John, son of Zebedee. Several Galileans had disappeared, and had been replaced by a certain number of persons belonging to the party of the Pharisees. "Pharisee" was the synonym of "devotee."

The most admirable feature in the history of the origins of Christianity is that this profound and radical division, bearing upon a matter of the highest importance, should not have produced a complete schism in the church, and one which would have wrought its ruin. The brittle and overstrained mind of Paul had here a formidable opportunity to manifest itself; but his practical good sense, his wisdom, his judgment, was a remedy for everything. The two parties were sprightly, animated, almost severe toward each other. No one renounced his opinion; the question was not solved. They remained united in the common work. A superior tie, the love they all bore Jesus, the remembrance in which they all lived, was stronger than the divisions. The most fundamental dissension which was ever produced in the bosom of the church brought down no anathema, — a great lesson, which ages to come will know but little how to imitate.

TRUTH AND LOVE IMMUTABLE.

O, gone, forever gone
Are the wild, romantic days!
The hills themselves have bowed their tops,
The world has changed her ways;
But truth is ever the same truth —
Ever, ever the same.

O, gone, forever gone
Are the bright bewitching beams,
That turned the clouds to pearly towers,
And filled our hearts with dreams!
But love is ever the same love —
Ever, ever the same.

C. H. ST. JOHN.

BIBLE ATLASES. — Rev. Mr. Gage, the well-known Palestinian geographer, in *The Congregationalist* thus describes the best maps of that country, and says the Methodist Book Concern have prepared them in their cheapest form. He says, —

A Bible atlas, edited by Rev. Samuel Clark, and published by the "Christian Knowledge Society," must be mentioned as by far the most elaborate, elegant, and costly work of its kind that has ever been published. It may be had of Pott and Amery, New York, at a cost of about \$15; and any one who wants the very best Bible atlas, must order this. It was prepared without any regard to expense; its letter press contains the very freshest matter, and not only the very freshest, but the most deeply studied. When I was in London, in 1866, I saw the proofs of this work; it was all ready for publication, excepting the article on the topography of Jerusalem; but the book was held back two full years before the editor could satisfy himself respecting what we commonly call the Ferguson theory. The work is in all respects "splendid" — it is worthy of the highest praise.

Another very valuable Bible atlas is one issued by Justus Perthes of Gotha, and edited by Dr. Menke. I spent three months in Gotha, while at work on the translation of Ritter, and can testify to the amazing erudition and painstaking care of Dr. Menke. This Bible atlas is not "got up" in a sumptuous style, although the engraving is beautifully clear. It can be ordered of Westernman & Co., of New York, at an expense of about \$5.00. Its strong point is its exhaustiveness. All the learning of Ritter's pages is reflected in Menke's maps. It is emphatically a work for the scholar, and especially for the scholar who is digging in out-of-the-way places of the Biblical field.

Messrs. Carlton & Lanahan, of New York, have conferred an inestimable service on the American public, by reproducing in a cheap form, nearly all of the most valuable maps in both of these atlases, and selling the little work at the low price of seventy-five cents. To those who are looking for a good and not expensive atlas of the Bible lands, I can say that this work, issued under competent editorial care, and published by Carlton & Lanahan, is by all odds the best in the American market.

I may venture to add that I have just had made in Germany a map of Palestine in relief. Giving the mountains and depressions in such a way as to be far more readily seen, than in an engraved map, it is especially adapted to the use of those who are students in this department. The work is not published by any house, but those who desire a copy, completely framed and ready to hang, can receive one by mail on remitting a dollar to me. I may say the execution of the work is of such elegance that this relief map of Palestine is an ornament to any study or parlor. It is about fourteen inches by twelve.

For the Children.

OUR ANNUAL KINGS.

BY REV. E. S. STANLEY.

Successive kings from times unknown
Have come and reigned upon their throne;
A throne not reared by human might,
They're "born to rule," and rule by right.

Their royal seat is everywhere,
On earth and seas, and in the air;
They hold such universal sway
No human voice nor power can stay.

They bribe no subject for their power,
They ask no counsel for an hour;
Nor even queen to share their throne,
They love to reign supreme—alone.

Some seem unkind or tyrant kings
Whether the subject sighs or sings;
Some smile and lavish gifts,—are known
The best that ever held the throne.

But brief and fixed is each one's reign,
So hopeful subjects smile in pain;
If one's severe, "the gods" they praise
Who give them better kings and days.

All rule at first with rigid hand,
Then, opening it they bless the land
With flowers and fruits and golden grain
To make us happy while they reign.

By Christmas gifts and merry plays
They pray "the gods," for "length of days;"
But these proclaim, "you're old and gray,
The coming prince commands the way!"

Each king prepares for hast'ning fate,
In ermine, crown, and robe of state;
Then drops the sceptre held alone,
Dies in an instant on the throne.

The old king vanishes from sight,
The new one takes his seat by night,
While brilliant stars in heaven look down
As he assumes the robe and crown.

His subjects wake at early morn,
Are pleased to find a new king born;
Each speaks to all in sweetest cheer,
And call his name—"Happy New Year!"

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHRISTMAS ADDRESS.

Respected Pastor, Superintendent, Teachers, and Friends.

Let us for a few moments forget the festivities of the occasion, and in thought we will roam far away over the eastern plains of Judea, and seat ourselves beneath a wide-spreading palm-tree. The golden sun melts away in the western horizon. The hot, sultry air is becoming cooler; and the shepherds take up their crooks and wander around the base of yonder hill, where their flocks are still grazing.

As the pale-crested moon rises high in the heavens, the shepherds gather their flocks to the fold for the night.

As Ben Israel walks slowly away to his tent he soliloquizes—

"How long, O Lord! How long shall Israel wait before he shall come that shall deliver my people? When shall he come that shall feed his flock like a shepherd and gather his lambs in his arms and carry them in his bosom. When shall it be said: 'Unto us a son is born, and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called, Wonderful, Counselor, Almighty God, Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace.'"

As these words died away, a bright star shot across the heavens, illuminating its entire pathway.

Wonder and astonishment seized the minds of the shepherds, and as they silently gaze at the bright, scintillating star, they hear these words,—"Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy. Unto you is born this day a Saviour, that is Christ the Lord."

The shepherds, filled with awe, fell prostrate to the earth, when suddenly a multitude of heavenly hosts appeared praising God. The shepherds, with eager haste and bounding hearts, followed the leading star to the lowly stable, where lay the infant Saviour, and presented to him gifts of gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

As the shepherds of old presented their gifts, so let us remember those in sorrow on this joyous occasion.

Gladly will we hail its dawn,
Thinking of the wondrous tidings,
Once to earth by angels borne.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Is the effect of the custom of celebrating holidays by making presents duly considered? The minds of children are early trained to expect on the dawn of an eventful day a profusion of gifts. They excite neither surprise nor gratitude; and, if they fall short of what had been expected, discontent, envy and anger. Servility and fawning are sometimes the resort of little expectants of presents. A little girl, when she has become a present-hunter, seems fairly to have entered on a course for ruin.

The unexpectedness of a gift certainly adds to the pleasure it brings. How much a minister is strengthened by even an insignificant present from one whom he has erroneously regarded as indifferent or inimical. Presents showing particular attention are appreciated. Washington never forgot an entire dish of those little crustaceans occasionally found within the shells of oysters. Saul the rustic was thus honored by Samuel the prophet; 1 Sam. ix: 23, 24. Gifts should be preferred that are durable or useful, and especially such as combine both these qualities. And again there is a peculiar value to such as have a special adaptation. An India-rubber foot to a crutch, a simple contrivance for threading a needle, a Tom-Thumb lamp, or a nursery lamp-chimney, may remind the recipient of the donor for years.

Books, useful or otherwise, are the great staple of gifts. The cost, luxury, and uselessness of some of these are matters of regret; others of little cost have wrought a mental or moral revolution in the recipient. Of the books prepared for the gifts of the season, our readers have no need of mention in this article. Let us consider an article or two more liable to be overlooked.

CRANDALL'S BUILDING BLOCKS are to be had of the agent of the *American Agriculturist*, whoever he may be. They may sustain a damage of nearly one per cent by diligent use for a year. The combinations of which they are capable are innumerable, and the skill which constant practice will develop in a little four-year-old is amazing. They may well influence all his later years, and Fowler would predict that they would change the form of his skull. Their interest outlasts that of any other plaything of which we now think. The cost is one or two dollars.

THE NOVELTY PRINTING-PRESS, if the child be older and live in a city, and if the donor have from \$25 to \$75 to spare, may save the lad from perdition. Even girls under ten may become expert printers, and the composing-stick is one of the best of teachers. A cheaper press (with rotary pressure) may be found, but such will not execute really nice work, and would not prove the cheapest even for printing grocers' bags.

RATTAN.—An accidental visit to Cyrus Wakefield's immense repository suggests another class of gifts remarkable for durability, utility, and elegance. One would scarcely believe it possible to execute so vast a variety of useful articles from this tough, flexible material. Pity that some of them are so costly. Fifty dollars for twenty-five pounds of sofa seems rather dear, but there are worse bargains made daily.

But above all others give us the gifts that are full of the soul of the donor and instinct with love to the recipient. And let them come unexpected.

SANTA CLAUS.¹

In the old city of Ghent, in Flanders, over the porch of one of its oldest churches, is a representation in stone, of an ancient Bishop, as large as life, wearing his robes and mitre, and holding in his hand his pastoral staff, with which he appears to be stirring up three very small children seated in a tub at his feet. It is Saint Nicholas, the time-honored friend of children and the original of our own "Santa Claus," though how our Dutch cousins managed to metamorphose him into the fat, round, chimney sprite of "The Night before Christmas," is more than we can explain. Certainly, all dignity and gravity mark the figure and countenance of the Saint in this representation, and in the large painting of the same subject within the church, these characteristics are still more observable. From the picture, too, we learn that Saint Nicholas is washing the children, not stirring them up, and that he uses his pastoral staff in doing this, may mean, that while he cared for the bodies of poor, neglected little ones, he was also careful to lead their souls to be cleansed by Jesus Christ, the good Shepherd who commanded to "Feed my lambs," for St. Nicholas or Santa Claus, as we have grown to call him, was a true Bishop and confessor of the ancient Church.

The honor paid to him, as the patron of children, was common to many of the nations of Europe. In England there are found traces of the observance of his day as late as the sixteenth century. In one of the beautiful aisles of Salisbury Cathedral, there is an old, flat stone monument, bearing on it, in low relief, the recumbent figure of a boy, dressed as a bishop, with robes, mitre, and staff complete. We asked what it meant, and learned that the boy was a St. Nicholas Bishop, who died during his episcopacy. Inquiring further, we were told that it was once a custom in this Cathedral for the chorister boys, on St. Nicholas's day, to elect one of their number as a kind of Bishop over them.

We need not suppose that this boy was allowed to take upon himself anything like the office of a real Bishop. It was probably only because they were cathedral boys that they gave their leader this title; but it is a curious fact that this boy Bishop, during the time of his rule, that is from December 6th, St. Nicholas's day, to the festival of the Holy Innocents, was allowed to wear a miniature Bishop's dress, and thus equipped, to lead all the other choristers in procession around the Cathedral to receive the offerings of the people.

This is but one of the many curious customs to which, handed down from age to age, the love of St. Nicholas for children has given rise. He lived too long ago for us to know many particulars of his history, but of this beautiful feature in his character, there can be no doubt. His name is too constantly connected with deeds of goodness to chil-

¹ By throwing the accent strongly on the last syllable, and pronouncing the *e* broad (*ah*), we see how the name is corrupted into the present vulgarism.

dren, to leave us in any uncertainty as to his distinguishing care for them, and perhaps it may be matter of something more than amusement, that children should have a just idea of one so interested for their race.

Christian boy or girl, you who have outgrown the pleasant fable of Santa Claus and his invisible team, will you not think a little about the true St. Nicholas, and do what you may to be like him? It is our duty, you know, to follow the good examples of the saints. You have been used to call the parent or friend "Santa Claus" who deposits the expected gift in your stocking; well, then, be yourself a St. Nicholas, and carry some good Christmas-gift to one and another of those poor little ones, who often have no stockings to hang up. Just try it for once. Spend your Christmas pocket-money this year upon the poor toyless and joyless child, whom a walk of five minutes will at any time find for you, and see whether, in the happiness you give, there does not spring up in your heart a gladness such as no present to yourself ever afforded. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," said our Lord.—*The Living Church*.

ENIGMA NO. 40.

I am composed of 13 letters.

My 4, 8, 12, 13, is a kind of fruit.

My 2, 1, 7, 11, 10, is a surname.

My 5, 1, 7, is a common vessel.

My 10, 8, 9, is a seat.

My 2, 8, 7, is a domestic fowl.

My 4, 3, 6, 11, 13, is a common noun.

My whole is wished to all readers of THE HERALD, by MORRILL A. COLLINS.

ANSWER TO ENIGMA NO. 39.

"To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." Luke xxiii. 43.

NEW HAMPSHIRE GLEANINGS.

Since my last list of items was prepared, Garden Street Church, Lawrence, have finished their parsonage. It is a neat two-story house on a lot of land adjoining the church. It faces on Garden Street, and will make a pleasant and comfortable home for the pastor. The house was dedicated with praying, speeches, and a social repast. Rev. G. P. Wilson made the speech of the evening, taking for his theme the history of Garden Street Church. Rev. D. C. Knowles followed with some well chosen words, and Rev. C. U. Dunning came next. He must have been gratified to speak in reference to the completion of a parsonage, which he did more to build than any other one man.

After the supper, which was superb and well tried, a wedding-cake was sold to Dr. Ordway for \$50. The doctor is a widower, and after some intimations and questions, he invited the party to attend Garden Street Church, December 12th, in the afternoon, and they would witness a new order of exercises. We are sure the church will be full.

This church has been greatly blest with revival influences during the few weeks past. The pastor, Rev. T. Carter, is an earnest worker, and is seeing the fruit of his labors in the conversion of many souls.

Some of our churches in the rural districts are making commendable improvement on the heretofore common practice of holding levees, to raise funds to liquidate remnants of old debts, and for various new enterprises.

A course of popular lectures is the new order. Several courses are in process of preparation, and at South New Market and Salem Depot, they have already opened. We had the privilege of hearing the author of "Credo," at Salem Depot last week. He was the first pastor of this church, and in compliance with an urgent request, he gave a lecture on "Ins and Outs, or Placed and Misplaced Men." The lecture was well-conceived, happily put, and rendered universal satisfaction.

New Hampshire is destined, as present appearances indicate, to have a variety of political parties in the field to contend for political power at the coming spring election.

Believers in the Labor Reform movement, are beginning to show signs of action. Societies are being organized, and the indifferent sons of toil are being rallied for one grand struggle for their rights.

The defeat of the constabulary has set Temperance men in motion, and now we suppose something will be done to save an abused cause.

For the first time for a year, the active Temperance men of the State are called together, to take counsel, to be fired up, and be sent out to set on fire the whole State. A convention is the successful, therefore it is the popular way of reaching the people on a question of reform. New Hampshire needs more conventions, more intermingling of the active spirits at work for Temperance, more of the arousement that such gatherings give, more of the influence which goes out from such bodies and falls like the dew of heaven on all the ground. From the result in Minnesota and Maine, very little immediate fruit can be expected from a strictly Temperance political party in this State. But bread cast upon the waters, has been gathered after many days. Some think it may be so here. To this let all the people say Amen.

Bow.—This small and feeble society is supplied by a local preacher, Rev. Charles W. Taylor, a student in N. H. Conference Seminary. It is a small town, with only a scattered population, and few church members. But a gracious revival is now in progress here. Some seventy or eighty have professed conversion since September, and the work is unabated. The number of converts is now larger than the whole congregation has averaged for years.

Our Book Table.

GIFT-BOOKS.

The most novel and elegant gift-book of the season is Roberts Brothers' MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. The University Press put their imprint on a volume at the close, a thing unusual, but in this case not undeserved; for the execution is admirable. Shakespeare's fine drama is illustrated with twenty-five silhouette pictures, which are the once familiar black profiles, cut with nimble scissors by travelling artists; save in this case genius has caught the scissors, and made all the difference that there is between the clippings of *The Transcript* (the best of clippers; would it were as good in other respects) and the dull blades of ordinary newspapers. The sprites, ladies, gentlemen, and buffoons, that give such variety to this drama, are done up in popular black. Is this elegant volume of negroes and negresses another sign of the times? The most exquisite book of the season puts its fairy and human lovelinesses in the new customary suit of inky black. The clothes have become the skin. The African is honored with the headship of art. But no one will object to this guise. The figures are very spirited. The fairy forms stand on beads of dew. Ariel, holding one foot in hand, and perched with the other on a flower, chatting with a sister spirit on the other side of the twig, is full of gay spirit. The sentinel fairy keeping watch, with his lance of wheat straw and soldierly pose, is perfect in humor. Titania's yearning for Bottom, with his affectionate ass's head, is admirable. The little rival girls going to school lovingly, and fighting unlovingly, are natural. The spouters of the mock drama are very spirited. The whole affair is a *jeu d'esprit* of wit and art. For value of contents, and perfection of idea and execution, this silk-covered volume leads the holiday list.

GATES AJAH have been rudely jarred, some may fancy, in these critical columns. We certainly do not like its free-and-easy handling of celestial facts. It is too sensuous to be an aid to faith. Yet others think differently; and one of our ministers, an editor also, who has loved and lost, writes warmest eulogies of the comfort this book afforded. It has much of truth and devotion in it, and its errors will fall of enduring influence. The illustrated edition is handsomely printed on tinted paper, with ten sketches by Jessie Curtis; all pleasant, and some of superior quality. The story is from the depths, and will find echoes in many a bleeding heart. If it shall lead them to Him who is the only Door, by whom alone they go in and out, and find pasture, it will do a high and holy work. To sad hearts, who can discriminate even in their sorrow, the "Gates Ajar" will be found to possess some drops of healing balsam. From it to Adams's "Catherine" and "Agnes" (which ought to be sumptuously printed) to Cuyler's "Empty Crib," to Jeremy Taylor's "Holy Dying," to the Word and the Testimony, there is a path. Let every reader of the "Gates" pursue it, and go from truth to truth, from strength to strength, from hope to hope, from an earthly to a spiritual and eternal heaven.

THE UNIVERSE (Scribner & Co.) has eight hundred pages of fine paper, print, and pictures, all on popular science, "from the infinitely great" as it says, "to the infinitely little." As these two extremes cannot be found in the universe,—

"There being no great and no small
To the Soul that ruleth all."

the book is so far a misnomer. But as a happy presentation of novel and valuable facts, in every department of science, it is of especial worth. No gift-book will last longer, or wear better than this. Every child will devour its healthful pages, full of Nature and of Nature's God. The engravings are French; the book, English; the price, American. Cheap for its worth. Put it in your list, to look at, and to buy.

THE TROTTY BOOK, by Miss E. A. Phelps. Fields, Osgood, & Co. Nothing is so easy as imitation, or so difficult. Cheap counterfeits are easy and universal; nice ones rare and difficult. "The Prudy Books" are renovating children's literature. Writers are becoming bright and natural. "The Story of a Bad Boy," and "The Trotty Book," by two leading writers, are fine imitations, in spirit, of those famous stories of "Prudy" and "Dotty." They are very bright, and very natural. The former has a little too much wine, and cards, and other diablerie, for healthful influences; the latter is nigh about perfect in the telling. Both are profusely illustrated, and will rank high in the attractive children's books of the season.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

TRUE STORIES OF REAL PETS (Carlton & Lanahan), is one of the very best and prettiest books for children that has been published this, or any season. It is beautifully illustrated, and tells very interesting stories of real elephants, dogs, donkeys, and birds, which every boy and girl will love to read. Be sure and buy it for your child's Christmas stocking. Oliver Optic takes his YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD, DOWN THE RHINE. Of course, every boy will like to go on the bits of steamboats that puff their slow way down this historic river; to climb to the ruined castles perched on the bluffs, and learn their history; to visit Coblenz, and the great castle of Ehrenbreitstein opposite; to see the Cathedral of Cologne, and the thick-packed towns of Holland. If so, get on board this book, and you'll be there in a jiffy. TWO LIVES IN ONE, by Vienn Moustache (Hard & Houghton), tells a lively tale of a gentleman's boy, who fell into a coal-pit, lost his memory, became a companion of thieves, a convict of Randall's Island, went into the country, turned to a circus-rider, took sick, recovered his memory, went home, and into the war. It is an exciting boy's tale. TING-A-LING, by F. R. Stockton (Hard & Houghton) is a Merry Christmas, full of funny pictures and stories, all teaching pleasant virtues. It is very prettily printed, and all the boys and girls will laugh and grow good over its taking pages. BUTTERFLY'S FLIGHTS (Robert Carter Bros., six volumes,) takes a little girl on trips to Montreal, Mount Mansfield, Philadelphia, and the sea-shore. They are pleasant trips for eight to twelve-year-old misses, useful, as well as entertaining. EARLING THE BOLD, or the Norse Sea-kings (Lippincott & Co.), is a real contribution to history. It describes the life of the Scandinavians, from whom Angles and Saxons, Danes and Normans, all the leading blood and brains of America and England, descended. It is of real value to every youth. THE FAIRY EGG, AND WHAT IT HELD (Fields, Osgood, & Co.), is one of those modern fairy-books, like "Ting-a-ling" and "Abdallah," which teach virtue under this form of a fiction. This brings from an egg all sorts of good things. These are bits of stories, prettily pictured, and prettily told.

WILD SPORTS OF THE WORLD. A Book of Natural History and Adventure, by James Greenwood. Harper & Brothers. Mr. Greenwood made his reputation by describing the wild human animals of London, whom he hunted to the lairs, and in his "Amateur Casual" caught, captured, and exhibited to the crowd of English reading respectability. He now essays a less difficult task. The wild beasts of land and sea are far less dangerous, and therefore, if for no other reason, far less interesting than those of London. He makes a lively story, which is set off with one hundred and forty-seven pictures, of all sizes and qualities. The elephant, gorilla, rhinoceros, tiger, lion, devil-fish, deer, and other animals, make up an attractive menagerie. The work is not his own experiences, and therefore is less interesting than most hunting books; but its pictures, stories, and descriptions will make it a popular book for youth, far superior to many vicious and wishy-washy contributions to this class of our literature.

CHAPTER LEAVES, by Jeanie G. (Hurd & Houghton), is a collection of verses about the average. Some are especially pleasing; none especially great.

REVIEWS.

The Edinburgh, for October, opens with a very able article on "The Ecumenical Council," showing how vitally it differs, in composition, from all previous Councils, and how great are the tasks set it. Nothing has so revealed to Protestant eyes the divisions in the Roman Church, as the call of this Council. Will its debates and decisions increase the separation? Freshfield's "Travels in the Caucasus" give a lively picture of the cradle, so-called, of the white race. It makes out a very rocky, if not rocking cradle; the rocking of the race, perhaps, has been done elsewhere. They certainly make the world rock. "Count Bismarck" is served up, biographically and politically. "India Tree and Serpent Worship in the First to Fourth Centuries" is elucidated. Why don't Messrs. Potter, Abbott, Frothingham, & Co. invite the priests of this worship to their free religion assemblies? True, those this essay dwells upon, expired, under the influence of Christianity, centuries ago; but worshippers of the same, and worse creatures, yet live. Bring forth all the priests of all the Baals. The remains of this worship are well depicted. "Henry Crabbe Robinson" is commended, and "Mill on the Subjection of Woman" carefully and ably considered. A point is well made against her success over man in the professions, but none against her suffrage. This is a very valuable number. The London Quarterly opens with an admirable paper on "Islam." Isaac Barrow follows in a good monograph. "The Byron Mystery" is discussed, and Mrs. Leigh's intimacy with Lady Byron shown to be as close as Mrs. Stowe says it was with the lord. Her letters to Mrs. Leigh are very cordial. It will be hard to answer these letters, yet not impossible. Bulwer's "Horace" is commended, and "Priestly Celibacy" rightly overhauled. That is the point where the Papal Church will be assaulted and overcome. Woman, as ever, is the conqueror. If she makes all the evil, she also cures it. The North British discusses Gladstone's "Juventus Mundi;" narrates the terrible story of "St. Bartholomew"—not the first flayed martyr of that name, but the Huguenots, who re-consecrated his day; considers, and, for the most part, commends Browning's later poetry; discusses the politics of Austria, and the land question of Ireland; and gives a new feature, after The Westminster—a review of "Current Literature"—in much better spirit, and no worse talent than that review exhibits. The Westminster opens with a history of the "Quakers;" gives a good review of Arthur Hugh Clough's prose and poetry—a work which we are surprised Fields & Osgood have not reprinted, for none surpassed him in sweetness and light; is erroneously zealous for "Sunday Liberty," never apprehending the meaning of Sunday; considers Afghan and Punjab matters; approves, of course, of "Lecky's History of Morals;" discusses the saddest of all social problems, "Prostitution," especially its horrible effects on virtuous wives, and innocent children, and even nurses, and demands the intervention of the State to cure these horrors. Better advocate the intervention of Christianity. Its resumé of literary matters is, as usual, pungent and profane. The Theological Eclectic gives a fine paper from The North British on "Recent Views of Christ," and one from The British Quarterly on "John Stuart Mill and Christian Morality." This is the cheapest of foreign theological reviews, and best. But if one wants the whole range of present thought and research, he will find the four reprints, for \$8.00, his best investment; if he wishes for its best literary and political selections, he will find them in Littell; if he prefers a more literary, and less political and religious, Every Saturday will serve him. All are good, though none quite fill the fullness of the reprints.

The wittiest book of the season is JOSH BILLINGS'S ALMANAC. Every page bristles with points; many of them of the best moral character, e. g.: "Flattery is like cologne water; few are smelt out, not swallowed." "Piety is like beans; it seems to do the best on a poor soil." "Better leave your children virtue than money; but this is a secret known only to a few." "A lie is like a kat; it never cums tew in a strait line." "How many people there is whose souls hang in them like the pith in a goose-quill." "A lie repented of bekums the truth." "Prosperity makes phools, and adversity cures them." "If you want a true friend, hire him by the month, and pay him fair wages." "Hope is a draft on fewturity; sometimes honored, but generally extended." His "poetry" "pictures," running prophecies down the astronomical column, quaint births, and chronology, are conceived in rare humor. With a few exceptions of over-broadness in words and wit, it is without fault in its idea. The ridiculous prophecies of the "Old Farmer's Almanac" are well made fun of. Fifty thousand are already sold. Mr. Shaw, the "Josh Billings," is a resident of Poughkeepsie, son of a member of Congress, and a perfect-looking and perfect-talking Yankee of the old school.

That little gem of a book, THE LADIES' ALMANAC, has just been issued by George Coolidge, with his usual promptness. No lady can afford to be without this charming bijou.

Publications Received since our Last.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS.	PUBLISHERS.	FOR SALE BY.
Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, The Cloister and the Hearth, Read, Put Yourself in His Place, Wild Sports, Greenwood.	Harpers.	A. Williams.
Rainy Day at Home, Arthur, The Early Choice, Tweedie, Discovery of the Great West, Parkman.	Sheldon & Co. Harpers.	Gould & Lincoln. A. Williams.
Juventus Mundi, Gladstone,	Lothrop.	
	Little & Brown.	

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Nov. 28, by Rev. J. L. Hanaford, Henry A. Gorham to Miss Mary M. Fitts, both of Boston.
In Quincy, Dec. 11, by Rev. S. Kelley, Richard Williams to Miss Sarah C. Joy, both of Quincy.
In Ashburnham, Dec. 5, by Rev. N. D. George, Albert P. Fairbanks to Miss C. A. Knapp, both of Ashburnham.
In Rehoboth, Nov. 18, by Rev. J. Q. Adams, William C. Diman, of Rehoboth, to Miss Annie E. Alverson, of Providence, R. I.
In North Brookfield, Nov. 17, by Rev. G. R. Bent, Dwight M. Cook to Miss Mary E. Perry; Dec. 8, Joseph B. Wheelock to Miss Melissa A. Shedd, all of North Brookfield.
In Townsend, Nov. 20, by Rev. W. R. Tidale, Theodore M. Tolman, of Haverhill, Me., to Miss Mary A. Hazleton, of Townsend; Dec. 8, Henry Richards to Miss Jessie Turley, both of Townsend.
In Duxbury, Nov. 14, by the same, Ray Swift to Miss Isabel Soule, both of Duxbury.
In Wells, Me., Dec. 5, by Rev. J. W. Sawyer, George N. Dockam to Miss Mary E. Furbush, both of Wells.
In Portland, Nov. 30, by Rev. J. S. Cushman, George W. Fernald to Miss Lizette F. Allen, both of Portland.
At Bristol Mills, Dec. 3, by Rev. C. H. Bray, Capt. William H. Davis to Miss Gussie Lewis, both of Bristol, Me.
In Kennebunkport, Dec. 2, by Rev. A. Turner, Oliver S. Nason to Mary A. Mitchell, both of Kennebunkport.
In Laconia, N. H., Dec. 8, Rev. E. A. Howard, of the N. E. Conference, to Miss Lucy J. Merrill, of Laconia. [No cards.]
In Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 4, by Rev. S. E. Quimby, Almon A. Blodgett to Miss Elvira Lund, both of Rumney, N. H.; Nov. 18, David B. Ames to Miss Mattie J. Ellison, both of Holderness, N. H.; Nov. 18, George A. Brown to Miss Augusta Shute, both of Plymouth, N. H.
In Lebanon, N. H., Dec. 11, by Rev. O. H. Jasper, Rev. John Ferrin, of Williamstown, Vt., to Mrs. Emily M. Buswell, of Lebanon.
Dec. 1, at the house of Rev. Z. H. Blair, by Rev. William S. Jones, Samuel F. Hitchcock, of Bath, Me., to Miss Kate M. Hilton, of Wiscasset, Me.
In Vassalboro', Me., Nov. 28, by Rev. D. M. Trues, George G. Clark to Miss Abby W. Hursum, both of Vassalboro'.
In Thomaston, Me., Nov. 17, by Rev. B. S. Arty, at the residence of the bride's father, George W. Edgerton to Miss Fannie E. Wallace, both of Thomaston; Nov. 18, Benjamin B. Bucklin to Miss Emma W. Rivers, both of Warren; Nov. 18, Henry D. Brown to Miss Emily L. Austin, both of Thomaston.
In Rindge, Nov. 24, by Rev. S. Beedle, Edwin D. Faraham, of Herndon, Va., to Miss Ellen M., daughter of John Smith, of Rindge.
In Newport, R. I., Nov. 4, by Rev. A. N. Bodfish, Benjamin A. Peckham to Miss Mary R. Grush, both of Newport.
In Bristol, Nov. 25, by the same, George B. Carr, of Newport, to Miss Nellie Dunbar, of Bristol.
In Sanbornton, N. H., Thanksgiving Day, by Rev. E. A. Titus, Samuel E. Holden, of West Concord, N. H., to Miss Mary E. Taylor, of Sanbornton.
In San Francisco, Cal., on the same day, by Rev. J. L. Trifren, French A. Sawyer, of Newport, N. H., to Miss Mattie W. Holden, sister of the above, and daughter of J. P. Holden, of West Concord.
In Enfield, N. H., Nov. 25, by Rev. Wm. H. Stuart, assisted by Rev. E. W. Chase, of Tilton, N. H., David B. Frye to Miss Diana L. Clark, both of Grantham, N. H.
In Landaff, Nov. 18, by Rev. A. D. Russell, John E. Hall to Mrs. Patience F. Noyes; Dec. 2, Orrin Young to Miss Martha Presby, all of Landaff.
In Moultonboro', N. H., Dec. 1, by Rev. H. S. Ward, Wm. H. Mason to Miss J. Augusta Morse, both of Moultonboro'.
In Shirley, Nov. 30, by Rev. C. R. Harding, of Fitzburg, Charles L. Bailey, of Manchester, N. H., to Miss Harriet W. Churchill, of Shirley.
In Mountville, Osmes, N. H., Nov. 6, by Rev. M. Sherman, John Price to Miss Lillian C. Merron, both of Osmes.
In Hartford, Ct., Dec. 2, by Rev. N. G. Cheney, Stevens Rogers to Miss Mary C. Beach, all of Hartford.

DEATHS.

In East Boston, Dec. 17, at the residence of Edward F. Porter, Helen Louise, wife of Rev. William A. Notage, of Westboro', aged 23 years and 6 months.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

CATTLE.—The supply from the West was light this week. 784 head make the complement. Steers cost higher at Albany, and corresponding advance, equal to 10¢ per lb., was noticed. Northern Cattle from Cambridge yards, some of which were driven to this market, were dull of sale. The grand feature of this market, was the appearance of seven of the best Indiana Steers ever yarded in Brighton. Owned by Fitch, Scollins, Wales, & Co. They were five years old, would average 2,480 lbs. The heaviest weighed 2,660 lbs., and purchased by Wells Bros., drovers from Maine. Others were sold to Messrs. Flint, Gowing, G. & D. Vulp, and D. R. E. Coffin, at \$14 per cwt. L. W. equal to \$20 per cwt, 30 Sk. Their photographs were taken this noon by a prominent artist. They were bought at Albany, of Copley, Goldsmith & Co., Ohio drovers. These are called Christmas Cattle.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 1,855. Handled by Brighton butchers on commission.

BOSTON KITCHEN MARKET.

[Reported for Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.]

The market has its ups and downs; some days the trade is brisk enough to satisfy the most avaricious, while at other times the reverse is plainly seen.

FRESH MEATS.—Although beef dealers were obliged to advance, from 2 to 3¢ per lb., beef is cut, at prices as last quoted. A fair retail trade is noticed. Mutton remains quiet, and plenty. Sirloin and Rump Steak, 30-33¢. Round Steak, 23-25¢. Rib Roast, 20-22¢. Chucks, etc., 12½-16½¢. Beef Liver, 10¢. Mutton legs, 12½-20¢. lb. Choices, do, 25¢. lb. Fore quarter, 8-12½¢; hind, do, 12½-16½¢. Loins, 12½-16½¢. Beef Tongue, 17-18¢. lb.
PORK, ETC.—The market for Pork, yesterday and Wednesday, was quiet. Whole Hams, marked at 15¢. lb., and Fresh Hams sold at 16¢. instead of 17¢. lb. The extreme price in Sausages, 15¢. lb. Clear Salt Strips, 19-20¢. lb. Sliced Ham, 27¢. Hams, 18¢. Corned Shoulders, 13¢. Briskets, 17¢. Smoked Shoulders, 14¢. Smoked Ribs, 10-13¢. Smoked Beef, 20-22¢. Corned Beef, 12-15¢. Fresh Ribs, 15¢. Pork Tongues, 9-10¢. Tripe, 14¢. Sausages, 16¢. Bologna, 15¢. Lard in pail or tub, 21¢. Leaf Lard, 15-20¢. Pigs feet, 10¢. Keg, \$2-25.

POULTRY, GAME, FOWL, ETC.—The market is thronged with poultry of every description. The best samples are from Rhode Island, of which there is but little at present time in market. But there are receipts from the Northern States, that the trade are perfectly satisfied with. Prices range strong 2¢ per lb. lower, than the first of the week. Rhode Island Turkeys, 30¢. Good Turkeys, 25-28¢. Young Chickens, 25-28¢. Fowl, 20-22¢. Common Geese, 12-20¢. lb.; Green Geese, 25¢. lb. Mandrell Geese, 30¢. lb. Wild Geese, \$1.50-\$2.00 each. Teal Duck, 50-75¢. pair. Mallard Duck, \$1.25 per pair. Quails, \$2.50-\$3.00 per doz. Grouse, \$1.50.tridge, \$1.25-\$1.50 pair. Woodcock, 50-60¢. each. Venis... 22¢. lb. Whole Deer, 10-15¢. lb. Snipe, 10-15¢. each. Wild... each. Rabbits, 50-60¢. each.

DAIRY.—The demand for Butter the past two days... much commendation. There is but little movement. Cheese... Second Grade, 40-45¢. Best Tub, 40-44¢. Second Gr... Factory, 20-22¢. Dairy, 17-19¢. Cape Eggs, 45¢. per doz. The above report is corrected each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, and can be relied upon.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

DOVER DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—North Salem, 1, 2, A. M.; Pleasant Street, 2, P. M.; 3; Salem, 4; Haverhill, 5; Londonderry, 7, 9, P. M.; Derry, 8, 9, A. M.; Lawrence, Haverhill Street, 14, Garden Street, 15, 16, A. M.; Methuen, 16, P. M.; Fremont, 22, 23; Chester, 23, 24, A. M.; Auburn, 23, P. M.
February—Candia, 5, 6, A. M.; Raymond, 6, P. M.; Union Village, 12, 13; Rochester, 19, 20; Great Falls, Main Street, 20, P. M.; 21; High Street, L. P. Cushman, 20, A. M.; 22; Dover, 26, 27.
March—Newmarket, 5, 6, A. M.; 5; Newmarket, 6, P. M.; 7; Greenfield, 11; Portsmouth, 12, 13; Hampton, 19, 20, A. M.; Bristol, 20, P. M.; East Salisbury, 26, 27, A. M.; Amesbury, 27, P. M.; Searbrock, 28.
April—Kingston, 2, 8, A. M.; S. Danville, 3, P. M.
Will the preachers see that all reports to come before the Quarterly Conference, this quarter, are duly prepared?
B. Newmarket, N. H., Dec. 18, 1869. J. PIER.

BOSTON, DECEMBER 23, 1869.

TERMS, \$2.50 per year. Clergymen, \$2.00 — in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS. All headed articles, not credited to other journals, are original.

Every article must be accompanied by the name of the author, for the use of the editor, not for publication.

Articles published with the names of the authors are not necessarily expressive of the views of this journal.

Obituaries must be sent within three months of the deaths of the persons described: marriages and deaths within three weeks of their occurrence.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For solid line, Agate type, first insertion,.....	25 cents.
02 01 00 03 00 each continued insertion,.....	20 cents.
00 10 03 03 00 "Business Notices," first insertion,...	25 cents.
00 00 00 00 00 each cont'd ins'n, 30 cents.	

NOTE: A liberal discount for three months or more.

TO THE MINISTERS OF THE NEW ENGLAND
CONFERENCES.

The subscribers, each appointed by his respective Conference a delegate to the Wesleyan Association, having been present at the Annual Meeting of the Association held in Boston the 8th inst., were made acquainted with the work and plans of those earnest workers in our Zion. We were deeply impressed with the amount of the labor gratuitously performed, and the business ability employed in it. Everything connected with THE HERALD is subjected to the closest scrutiny, and the most careful thought is bestowed upon plans for the benefit of our New England Methodism. No labor or judicious expense is spared to render THE HERALD all that can be desired as our organ and a Christian newspaper for the family circle.

We were also convinced that the subscription list of THE HERALD has not been increased so largely as the improvements made and contemplated, both in its matter and style of issue, as well as the constantly increasing number of those who should become its patrons, would lead us to expect.

Fully believing that the Methodist public in New England, will gladly sustain the Association in these improvements in THE HERALD, and in other plans they contemplate for our cause, we respectfully appeal to all our preachers and friends, to use their best endeavors for a large increase in the subscription list for the coming year.

L. R. THAYER, New England Conference,
JAMES PIKE, New Hampshire Conference,
J. C. W. COX, Vermont Conference,
DAVID PATTEN, Providence Conference,
C. C. MASON, Maine Conference,
A. PRINCE, East Maine Conference.

BOSTON, Dec. 9, 1869.

THE FIRST AND SECOND ADAM.

Disputes rage as to the antiquity of man, doubts hang over his birthplace, greater doubts as to his birthday. The Bible record is both clear and dim. It gives no dates, and few data. It declares facts, but not figures. It says God created man, but does not say when and where. It says God placed him in a garden, but does not say that there he originated.

Over against this dimness, is the wonderful clearness that shines on the cradle of the Second Adam. The first Adam is mysterious in the place, and time, and manner of his birth—the Second Adam has nothing mysterious in these matters. His birth is like that of all other children. The city where it happened, the very spot where it occurred, are carefully stated. Undoubtedly those of His own time, and of the times of the writers of the Gospels, knew the inn of Bethlehem, and the manger where the Son of God lay. They could have shown one the spot as easily as one is now shown the chamber where Burns died, or Shakespeare lived, or King James of England and Scotland were born. Even the very places reputed as such to-day, have certain grounds for their credibility which not all the arguments of shrewdest skeptics can obliterate. The time, too, is noted with remarkable exactness. "And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Cæsar Augustus that all the world should be taxed. And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria." The historian of Rome can give the period of that census, and thus trace the period of His birth almost to its very day. His mother, and her lineage; His reputed father, and his, are accurately reported; His baptism and advent into the ministry, are given with remarkable exactness. It is thus described: "Now it came to pass in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judæa, and Herod being Tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip Tetrarch of Ituræa, and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias, the Tetrarch of Abilene, Annas and Caiaphas being the high priests." This is the language of organized

man. Thus Christ came into society framed into forms whose history remains as exact to this day as that of the men and affairs of our own time.

Yet with all this simplicity of chronology, this dryness of dates, is a mystery far greater than any that surrounds the original man. The first Adam had a mysterious origin, but was a common personage; the Last had a seemingly common origin, but was a most uncommon personage. Though His birth was natural, His conception was immaculate, supernatural, divine; though He grew up to manhood, He astonished all who knew Him by His marvelous character. He appeared among men only to amaze them. His sayings astonished the people, and left the wisest skeptics bewildered at their immeasurable superiority. His deeds were yet more astonishing. Miracles flowed from Him as naturally as light from the sun. His presence was full of life, and He gave life to whomsoever He would. The world stood amazed at the revelation. It seemed ready to accept Him as its God, and close up the conflict of ages with universal submission. The forces of evil gather themselves together. They are possessed and driven by spirits, by a spirit mightier than they, and stimulated to more than human madness, they rush upon Him, and murder Him.

The day that Divine One, the fullness of God, came to man, may not be exactly known ; the city and year are. The same rocky hills rise around the same white-walled houses, hanging on the same precipice, as when His mother wound her way thither sick, sad, and weary from her long journey, as when angels sung over Him, and shepherds and wise men bent worshipful around.

The first Adam receives the Second as his God and Saviour. He bows penitently at His sacred feet. He feels that he has life and salvation through Him alone. One of his sons saw His day, and was glad; another refused to see it, and was lost,—a murderer of his brother, an exile from God and from Christ. This contrast is seen in their career. The first filled the world with sin and death, the Second with holiness, and a good hope of eternal life. The first sent wars, plagues, murders, miseries of every sort; the Last, peace, health, blessings innumerable. The first caused the deluge; the Last will bring the new heavens and the new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness.

Marvelous is the progress of His cause and kingdom since His advent. Its enemies flee before it. They assume every posture of feigned humility. They seek to imitate Him, without receiving Him into their hearts. But his disciples are aggressive. They go from strength to strength. They are full of faith and the Holy Ghost. They feel that —

"Angels and men before Him fall,
And devils fear and fly."

You have been brought once more to this happy anniversary. Are you Christ's to-day? Have you dedicated yourself to Him this year? Or is your heart still full of self and sin? Hasten to accept this gift of grace; a gift that is immortal, celestial, Divine. Take Him as your all in all. What peace, what purity, what rapture will be yours forever. May every reader receive and retain, through unending ages, the Christmas gift of Christ and God.

HAGENBACH'S CHURCH HISTORY.*

Dr. Hurst has laid the Church under new obligations by his translation of "Hagenbach's History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." They begin with the Huguenot religious wars in the south of France, and end with a summary of the state of affairs at present in Europe and America. He well discriminates at the start between this period and the one preceding. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were characterized by bloody religious wars; the last of these conflicts closed with the last of those centuries at the foot of the Alps, where they had begun two hundred years before. "A new hour," he says, "was struck." "Not only have religious wars and persecution almost ceased, but even these internal struggles of faith retire more and more into the background, and where they are still carried on, they are confined to the schools, which warm up the old memories, and spin out the old, tough threads, while the people take

* A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES, by K. B. Hagenbach, D. D. Translated, with Additions, by J. T. Hurst, D. D. 2 vols. octavo. Scribner & Co.

little or no interest in them." This breeds a counter error, and indifference takes the place of fanaticism. "Persecution for the faith, and enthusiastic devotion to it, pass away together." This decline he gathers from too narrow a range. Germany chiefly fills his eye. Its history almost exclusively absorbs his pages. He professes to write a history of the decline of religion; he might as well have added, "and fall." The one is as true as the other. Because the ferocity of persecution has abated, it does not follow that the fervor of faith has declined. It may for that reason be increased. As non-resistants are the fiercest fighters in the battles of words, making up for lack of fist-cuffs with superfluity of tongue and pen cuffs, so the transfer of the religious debates from the rack, the cannon, and the stake, to the pen, the type, the pulpit, has in reality increased the intensity of the strife.)

It is true, as Hagenbach asserts, that indifference to the faith may characterize many, and even leading minds, but these minds are not indifferent to religion. What more active religionists has the world ever seen than Lessing, Voltaire, Bolingbroke, and Rousseau, Parker, Strauss, Emerson, and Renan? Were Wallenstein, or Ziska, or Henry Eighth, or Luther's electors, or Charles Fifth any more devoted to religion, because they put their faith to the test of arms? Was Luther more ardent than Wesley, or Loyola than Pius Ninth?

In fact, these two centuries, and especially the last one, so far from witnessing a decline in religious thought, have been the theatre of a harder and hotter battle than any previous epochs. The infidelity of German universities, of French savans, of New England pulpits, is of the most valiant sort. These stout soldiers rush fearlessly upon the thick bosses of the Almighty's buckler. They defy the armies of the living God. They say of Christ, "This is the heir, come, let us kill Him, and the inheritance shall be ours." If one searched the thousand years from Pelagius to Hobbes, he will not find as many earnest enemies of the Gospel of Christ as he will in the two hundred years since; nay, he will not find a tithe as many. The world sank into a slumber of semi-orthodoxy. The bright minds of the Middle Ages, and there were as bright minds then, as before or since, either contended about scholastic problems, as rarefied and useless in theology as in science, or raised honest voices in reproof of abuses in the Church, or dishonest voices in defense of the same abuses.

The Reformation restored the Church to its ante-Papal and Apostolic condition, not only in the truths it proclaimed, but in the enemies it was compelled to meet. The ages of John and of Paul, of Tertullian, and Athanasius, and Augustine, were full of debates on doctrines. So has been the age since Luther. England, Scotland, Germany, America have brought forth foes many and mighty. They have been of precisely the same sort as were those that met Christ and John, Athanasius and Augustine. John's Gospel and Epistles seem as if written in this age, and Browning, in his finest poem, "The Death in the Desert," makes John fight the battle for Christ in our day, in his dying conversations with his friends concerning the conflicts around Christ in his own day. To say, therefore, that the Church or Christianity is declining, is as great an error as that which our Advent friends fall into when they say the world is growing worse.

This idea does not affect the historic value of the book. The description of the leading representatives of anti-Christian thought, and of their works, especially in Germany, is ample. It is almost entirely confined to that country. One lecture is given to Wesley and Whitefield, one to Swedenborg, and one to the French Infidel school of Voltaire, while about forty are occupied with German conflicts immeasurably less valuable, whether as influences on human thought or on human history. Not a word is said of the great lights, orthodox and heterodox, of the American religions; hardly a word of the debaters of England. Butler and Bolingbroke have brief mention, but the later phases of the conflict, Priestley, Paine, Watson, Fletcher, Pusey, Newman, Manning, Colenso, Spurgeon, "Ecce Homo," all the strife and strivers of a hundred years are unmentioned. The world knows not the names of scores of men whose writings and lives he dwells upon; Bahrd, and Speyer, Arndt, Dippel, and a mul-

titude of such. In fact, the best known names in the German war are not here. Kant, Goethe, Schiller, and Hegel are dwelt upon, but these were poets and philosophers, more than religionists; they play only a subordinate part in the history of the Church. Where are the Tübingen school? Where their orthodox contestants? Ewald is not here, nor Baur, nor Neander, nor Krummacker, nor Tholuck. Schleiermacher finds a niche, and Semler, but not Comte nor Spinoza.

The lectures are, therefore, very unsatisfactory, considered in reference to their title. They are a theological review of some portions of German religion and literature, with addenda of a very meagre sort as to the other fields and fighters. They will stimulate the desire in some mind of giving a full history of the Church since the Reformation, — a theme of exceeding richness, which, we trust, some Milman or Stevens will arise to write.

Meanwhile, these critical discourses will be found valuable in the narrower sphere they actually fill. The account of Zinzendorf and the Moravians is valuable. The collisions of German thought around the Cross, the cross-fire of both sides, and some of the results, are well detailed. Dr. Hurst supplements the work by a survey of the present field, which, as a sketch, is worthy, though it is bound in the swaddling-clothes of a single chapter, when it should have half a book for its free movement. Until the man and the book arrive which shall paint this whole field with breadth and fullness of learning and faith, we must rejoice at this contribution to an era, as memorable and as triumphant in the history of the Church, as that which followed the ascension of its Divine Master, and which will not, like that, sink into the sloth of ritualism, or dissipate into the fog of rationalism, but will put both of these enemies under its feet, recovering to itself what each has stolen from it, and moving forward to the bringing of every mind, and heart, and life into subjection to the cross and kingship of our Lord Jesus Christ.

FRENCH POLITICS.

The meeting of the French Senate and the Legislative Body, which was appointed for the 29th of November, was looked forward to with deep interest. All the efforts of the more violent members of the Opposition to disturb the Government had signally failed; and the quiet that had marked the last days of October, the very time which had been selected by the *Reds* for their demonstration against the Emperor, had created the impression that a reaction had set in, highly favorable to the imperial cause. The measures taken by the Government to prevent even the lightest movement in Paris, had proved so effective, that it seemed as if that city had suddenly become the most loyal place in the empire. The truth is, Paris always is easily to be dealt with, provided the person to deal with that city is a man who knows how to use the power that must belong to the executive of France. Louis XVI. had, as a great poet once said of him, "a weak and wooden head," and so it was an easy matter for a few daring fellows in Paris to overthrow him; and then the army was either hostile to him, or it was indifferent to his cause and to his person. He knew not how to make use of the means of resistance and defense that were at his command, or the 10th of August, 1792, would not have seen the ruin of the old monarchy altogether fulfilled. Louis Philippe, in 1848, had the army with him, but he was very old, and not up to the work required of him; and so he had to abdicate, and to run away, making as bad a figure in the Seine as James the Second made at the Boyne.

Napoleon III. is neither a Louis XVI. nor a Louis Philippe, but a great man, — emphatically a great man. Faultless he is not, but he has the power that commands respect, and that power is his own work. He stands alone, and yet he is perfectly equal to the demands of every crisis; and out of every crisis he has, thus far, come with additional claim to consideration. Man often is the sport of fortune, and it may be the fate of the French Emperor to fail and to fall; but were he now to die, his place in history would be beneath that of no man who has figured in this century. His last victory, that won in October, by which he regained the prestige he had lost without shedding

a drop of blood, though it was won over men who thirst for his blood; his last victory, we say, was the result of his wise action, and revives the impression that he is the man for France, and that that country could not meet with a greater misfortune than to lose his services. Having literally looked down an opposition of the most truculent character, he treated its members with a good nature that had something contemptuous in it, allowing even Henri Rochefort to return to France, and to be elected for one of the Paris districts as a member of the Legislative Body, though nothing easier than to have disposed of him without resort to illegal action could be imagined. The Emperor has learnt, as Cromwell found out long ago, that a government which cannot stand "paper shot" ought not to stand.

The speech made by the Emperor to the Senators and Deputies, when the Chambers met, is a model one. He announced his entire adhesion to the constitutional system, and named the reforms, general and local, which are to be made. He candidly admitted that the task of governing France under the new order of things would be difficult, — but, with the aid of the Legislature, he thought he could do what is necessary to be done. France, he said, needed liberty and order. Order, he suggestively added, he would answer for, — and there was not a man who heard him who could say that there was anything boastful in the assertion. It was putting a self-evident proposition into the fewest possible words — words, the meaning of which it was impossible to mistake, in their bearing on the future. Quite as frank was his declaration, that the principles of the imperial Constitution must be maintained, and all the more rigidly because of the reforms that were to be made as soon as they could be brought about. This is construed to mean, that he is bent, at all hazards, upon the maintenance of his dynasty, — and it requires no far-seeing power to understand that he does mean to keep the French throne for himself and his family; and yet it is quite as clear that he is not only willing, but anxious, to bind up the Napoleonic title to the throne with the charter of the people's liberties. His plan, it seems to us, for the settlement of French affairs, bears considerable resemblance to that which was adopted in England, at the time of the Revolution of 1688, and under which the House of Hanover has so long ruled with success and in quiet. Had he Englishmen to deal with, and were not "Paris France" in almost every sense, we might expect to see him succeed, not only for himself, but for his dynasty; but, as things are, the most that can be looked for is, that the Emperor will be able to keep the throne for himself, and at his death leave France, as Alexander left his empire, to "the strongest." The trouble with French politicians is this: they have no idea of moderation. With them, victory is nothing, unless they are allowed to exterminate their fallen foes. They are not content when they displace rivals, — they must make away with them altogether. In the Revolution, the party that failed was cut down, literally. Royalists, Constitutionalists, Girondists, Hebertists, Dantonists, and Jacobins, all went to the scaffold, each party in its turn; and the men who overthrew Robespierre, and sent him to the guillotine, had no intention of making the change that followed his fall; but the reaction went further than they had counted upon its going, and the reign of blood came to a sudden close. Since that time, it has not been found possible to dispose of conquered politicians on Barrère's plan, that it is the dead only who never return, public sentiment having become averse from bloodshed; but all other means have been employed to enfeeble them, and to prevent their regaining the position they had lost. "No quarter!" is the French war-cry of every party, as much so now as in the days of the Red Terror, — and as it was in those of the White Terror (1815), only that the White Terror was the work of mere mobs, and was not countenanced by the Government, at least not directly. It is because the French cannot comprehend the nature, and the purpose, and the great usefulness of an opposition party, that Napoleon III. may find it very difficult, if not impossible, to carry out his constitutional scheme. He says that that scheme must be limited in so far as the dynasty is concerned. His house must hold the throne, happen what may; but suppose the enemies of his house should obtain control

of the Legislative Body, what then? A strong anti-Imperialist majority in that branch of the Legislature might vote the throne vacant, if not in his time, in that of his son; and the dispute thus created could be decided only by an appeal to arms. Were the decision of arms to be favorable to the revolutionists, the imperial dynasty would be placed with that of the Bourbons; were it to be favorable to the Emperor, the constitutional system would be at an end. Napoleon III. has little to fear from his foes, — but it seems to us that Napoleon IV., should there ever be such an Emperor, would have little ground for hope. Personal character is much in all governments, but it is well nigh everything in a French government; and, with the exception of Prince Napoleon, Napoleon III. is the only Bonaparte who is capable of reigning over the French, — and Prince Napoleon, while he is not liked by most Liberals, is heartily hated by most Imperialists, who think him quite capable of disposing of his nephew after the fashion that Richard III. popularly is supposed to have disposed of his nephews. Thus, though Napoleon III. may, and in all probability will, succeed in his immediate purpose, that of reigning while he lives, the state of France after his departure defies all attempt even at speculation.

THE MASSACHUSETTS METHODIST CONVENTION.

The second Methodist State Convention was held at the Hanover Street Church, last week, Tuesday and Wednesday. A report of its proceedings will be found in another column. It was spirited, faithful, and bold. It handled live matters in a live manner. The essays were few, but very superior. Rev. Dr. Lindsey's, on "Doctrinal Preaching," had a flavor that savored of the best times of earnest defense of the truth. Dr. Packard's, on the same theme, dwelt on the value of experience; several brethren in brief speeches showed how these harmonized, and all advocated the earnest presentation of vital truths.

Messrs. Everdeen and Mallalieu stated forcibly the present calls of the cause of Temperance. The address of Bro. Everdeen was very effective, especially his portrayal of his own early life, and its painful experiences caused by the demon of drink. The sentiment of the Convention was unanimous against all letting down of the law, either in exemptions or execution, and demanding, also, that Prohibition shall enter politics. The address of Rev. Mr. Harlow, on "The Needs of the Church," defended freedom in preaching, especially as to extempore, or written sermons, and made a fervid appeal for the growth of holiness in the Church. It was so well read, that the most fastidious extempore would not object to his reading a good many such sermons.

Rev. Mr. Talbot read an essay "On the Ministerial Supply," and urged the erection of circuits, as the only relief for the smaller appointments. It was followed by a discussion, in which the plan was favored of extending this system to all churches. Let the pastor preach one sermon in his pulpit, and another in a new field near at hand, thus building up new churches at little expense, and utilizing our pulpit work as has never yet been done.

The sermon of Rev. I. G. Bidwell was one of the ablest utterances in favor of Christian doctrine ever preached in this city. The audience could hardly be restrained in their enthusiasm. It was on that happy text, "I will put enmity between thy seed and her seed," and showed how God, in science and revelation, were one, and how the Devil strove to make both science and revelation the enemies of God, now perverting one, now the other. It accepted the conflict, and demanded that Christianity should shrink from no test, and would suffer no defeat in any field. His arrows were sharp in the hearts of the king's enemies. We hope he will repeat his powerful arguments in many pulpits. They were a superb battle-cry for our Lord and His Christ.

Some of the resolutions created a long and warm discussion, conducted with the best of feelings, and productive, ultimately, of general unity. Those on the Book Concern matters were offset by a series which did not differ materially from those adopted. Every member asked for further light, though some preferred to formally ask that it should be given to the legal

bodies to which the Book Committee are required to report—the Annual Conferences. This is, undoubtedly, the right way, and the public can be properly and speedily reached through these appointed channels. Those on "Education" took high ground, and were enforced with able addresses by Bros. Twombly, Clark, and McKeown,—showing by statistics the growth of our Church, and the need of speedy enlargement of our educational work. The resolves on "Temperance" called forth a lively debate, but were carried with only one dissenting vote. Rev. Mr. Leavitt's address on "The Missionary Work," was a very able paper, pungent and progressive. It was unanimously voted to request its publication in *The Advocate* and *HERALD*. It urged division of the work, and declared the Church could and would give a million to each department, if fully developed. The end of the Convention prevented as full a debate on this topic as was desirable, but the speech was an admirable capping of the climax of the Convention, and of the Missionary services of the week.

The religious feeling of the Convention was excellent, the prayer-meeting and love-feasts full and fervid. A Committee was appointed to call the third State Convention in this city next year, and thanks given to Dr. Thayer for his able presidency, to the railroads, to David Snow, esq., for paying the expenses of the Convention, to the trustees of the Church, and others.

Thus ended the second Massachusetts Convention. It was a decided success, and has settled, undoubtedly, the fashion in this State of Annual Conventions. Connecticut had a like valuable season. New York is arranging for a similar Convention; and this policy, so ably inaugurated, will undoubtedly become universal.

The Baltimore Christian Advocate appears an exact and happy counterfeit resemblance of *THE HERALD*. It has the same shape, columns, four for the outer sheet, three for the rest, disposition of advertisements and reading matter, head titles, and size of and look of type. The imitation is perfect as to form. It strives after like goodness of temper and liveliness of spirit, and even these gifts it comes far nearer possessing than in its former shape and under its former title. It is almost good-natured, and evidently tries so hard to be, that we must forgive its short comings. It still harps on its false and foolish story about our "intermittent nostalgia,"—a declaration steadily contradicted, but which it so loves to gnaw at, that we cannot refuse it this shadow of a bone. It refers to *THE HERALD* several times, quoting in full one of our editorials. The Southern public who patronize it, will again have these excellent dishes served up; a privilege they must have sorely missed from the "Episcopal Methodist" table since the former editor's departure. We hope they will be led by this form and partial substance of *THE HERALD*, to seek for the original sheet, where all this fullness dwells. Dr. Bond cannot be dull if he tries. He can be orthodox and philanthropic if he tries hard. Let him put his handsome sheet and pen into the service of real Christianity. Nobody knows better than he that all men are brethren, that the miserable cant about caste in America, North and South, is a supreme humbug, contrary to physiology, the Bible, and Christianity. If he will fight this folly, advocate Prohibition, and every just reform, put his motto, "the truth as it is in Jesus," into full force in every human law, usage, opinion, creed, and institution, he will make his paper the brother of *THE HERALD*, not only in form but in spirit, bring Baltimore up to Boston, the South back to the North, and help hasten forward the triumph of Christianity in Church, State, and society. May his trenchant blade only smite error and folly, and *The Baltimore Christian Advocate* be an advocate, in word and deed, of true Christianity.

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday last, County Quarterly Temperance meetings, comprising some forty towns, were held at Groton, Clinton, and Millville. Moral effort, prohibited rum, and Temperance political action were cogently advocated, with no footprints backward, sideward, or downward, but right onward and upward, until the last foe of the Temperance reform has expired, or ceased to be a foe to this cause of God and humanity.

Thanks are due from our readers to our printers for putting the addresses of our Missionary Anniversary into type so rapidly and finely. They were delivered Sunday night, and our paper went to press at its usual hour on Monday. The editor who had charge of this enterprise will transfer the thanks that are his due, to the gentlemen that prepared the copy, and the gentlemen and ladies who set it up.

A preacher who knows, says that the Missionary Meeting, held in Music Hall, was the best anniversary held in this city for ten years. The three speakers never did better, and the three thousand hearers never enjoyed any affair more. Such meetings should be held at Portland, Bangor, Providence, Springfield, Concord, Albany, and all over the land. Will not our Secretaries depute some one to do this work?

The handsomest church internally in this city to-day is the Hanover Street. It has no equal for symmetry and taste in any church of ours in America. It will be a great pity if the improvements of that street result in its destruction. Some measures should be taken for its transfer, internally at least, to a more flourishing site.

The Malden Methodists hold a Fair this week, at their Town Hall, Wednesday and Thursday. A lively paper has been published, called *The Christmas Pudding*. It is full of plums. "Warrington," "Willy Wisp," "Edith Rivers," and other well-known writers, who are all members of that congregation, have contributed to its columns.

The Provincial Wesleyan, the organ of the Eastern Wesleyan Conference, has a leader on Lay Representation in our Church, which speaks thus approvingly of the cause, and of the manner in which it has been carried forward. As there is no Lay Representation in its own body, this word is the more valuable. It is the opinion of all good Methodists out of our communion. It will be of all within.

"We believe that the change in the Constitution of the American Methodist Church which will be effected by the establishment of Lay Representation in its General Conference, will prove beneficial to its welfare. The popular power of the Church will be enhanced thereby. The best lay talent of the Church will find its way into the Councils of the Church, to its manifest advantage."

"In watching this movement, we have been particularly struck with the excellent judgment displayed by the authorities of the Church. They have acted with consummate prudence in reference to this great question. Nor do the leaders of this movement merit slight praise. They generally, we believe, carried on the discussion with unimpeachable loyalty to their Church, and a sincere desire to advance its best interests. They have been patient and persistent. All parties are likely to have their reward. An important measure which in lapse of time had become necessary to the peace and prosperity of a great and powerful Church; but which might have been so treated as to produce unalterable confusion, and an enfeebling schism, will probably be adopted with general concurrence, and we hope without the loss of a man. That will be a most grateful consummation, devoutly to be prayed for by all who love our Methodist Zion."

"We shall have to 'cut up' *The Baltimore Advocate* so much that we shall need an extra copy. Will it be as submissive as some of the slaves were to the lash of its beloved ex-slaveholders, and give its back twice to the smiters?"

Our Maine itemizer asks if Miss Augusta Moore was ever in Maine. As she is a regular resident of that State, she can doubtless speak as knowingly of its incidents as any of her neighbors.

The very interesting paper on "Rationalism in India," is from the pen of Rev. James M. Thoburn, our able missionary in India. We commend its statements and conclusions to the editor of "The Record of Progress," in *The Old and New*.

E. S. Johnson, of Lynn, has given ten thousand dollars to the one hundred thousand to be raised to meet the pledge for a like sum from Isaac Rich, for the Theological Seminary. Another brother has pledged a like amount. There are others who can do likewise. Will they not help to this amount or as near it as they can? Send your names to Rev. Dr. Warren, President of the Seminary, or to Rev. Dr. W. R. Clarke, care of J. P. Magee, No. 5 Cornhill. The whole can be raised if we only say so.

New subscribers are coming in finely. We thank our brethren and friends, for their good work. If all will go at it, we can easily put our list at the head of New England religious weeklies. Will you not all try?

Children, take hold. Get a beautiful boys and girls dollar book for only one subscriber. There are many that you would like. Your pastor will not object to your helping yourselves to such a gift. Get the *Golden Hours* or *Riverside*. Two new subscribers will bring them every month, for a year. Help your minister, yourself, and your old friend *THE HERALD*. You can all do it just as easy.

Mrs. Ella Nottage, wife of Rev. Mr. Nottage of the N. E. Conference, died a very triumphant death at Hon. E. F. Porter's residence, East Boston, on Saturday last. It is a dread stroke. May God sanctify it.

CORRECTION.—In the article, "Steel," in *THE HERALD* of the 9th, for "Smith, Earl & Co.," read "Earl, Smith & Co., 24 and 25 Fulton Street, Boston."

The two handsomest gift-books are Whittier's *Ballads* and *Midsummer Night's Dream*. Every husband should give his wife the former, and every wife her husband the latter.

Carlton & Lanahan's "Stories of my Pets" is one of the prettiest books in the market for boys and girls. It is full of pictures and full of truth.

Look at "Songs of Life" and "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," if you want very pretty gift-books inside and out.

The prettiest chromo, and cheapest, is "Near Bethel," by Frang. It is a gem of country quiet and loveliness. Nothing prettier for a present can be found.

THE EARLY CHOICE, a book for daughters (D. Lathrop, & Co., Boston), is a good present for daughters. The Western Book Concern publish it also. The Boston edition is handsomer in illustrations.

New poems of Tennyson and Lowell are on their way to the public. They will be as greedily devoured as Christmas pies.

The Traveller is an excellent evening paper; none better.

See Advertisement, Agents wanted.—J. P. Fitch.

MASSACHUSETTS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The second Convention of the Methodists of Massachusetts convened, pursuant to call, in the Hanover Street Church, Boston, on Tuesday, December 14, 1869.

Its preliminary exercise was a prayer-meeting, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, conducted by the Rev. W. F. Farrington, and participated in by a goodly number of ministers and members. The occasion was one of manifested power, edifying and comforting.

At 10 o'clock, the Convention was called to order by the Rev. Wm. McDonald, of Boston, when the Rev. M. J. Talbot, P. E. of New Bedford District, was chosen temporary Chairman.

Rev. Dr. Upham, of Fairhaven, read a Scripture lesson and hymn, offering prayer after the singing.

Revs. W. W. Colburn, of Marlborough, and H. D. Robinson, of Attleborough, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

A Committee on Permanent Organization was chosen on nomination, consisting of G. Haven, W. McDonald, A. W. Paige, A. McKeown, F. Upham, T. S. Thomas, C. E. Parker, G. F. Whitney, O. S. Currier, and D. C. Knowles.

In the absence of the Committee, the Rev. John Allen, of Maine, fathers Isaac Jennison and Edward T. Taylor, and the Rev. Dr. Coggeshall, complied with successive invitations from the Convention to make addresses.

The Nominating Committee reported the following list of officers, which was adopted:—

For President, Rev. LORENZO R. THAYER, D. D., P. E. of Boston District.

For Vice-Presidents, Hon. G. F. Gavitt of North Dighton, Hon. L. W. Pond of Worcester, Hon. H. G. Herriek of Lawrence, Hon. T. P. Richardson of Lynn, Hon. F. Wilcomb of Harwich, Hon. Jacob Sleeper and Hon. E. F. Porter of Boston, Hon. E. Thomas of Prescott; Rev. Drs. Hascall of Shrewsbury, Upham of Fairhaven, Coggeshall of Barnstable, Cooke of Wilbraham, and Patten and Clark of Boston; Isaac Rich, David Snow, C. Woodbury and E. H. Dunn, esquires, of Boston; L. H. Taylor, esq. of Springfield, W. North, esq. of Lowell, B. Pitman, esq. of New Bedford, I. Smith, esq. of Fall River, C. E. Parker, esq. of Pittsfield, E. S. Johnson, esq. of Lynn, Obed Nickerson, esq. of Harwich, Nathan Freeman, esq. of Provincetown, J. Everdeen, esq. of Chelsea; and the Rev. Messrs. W. Livesey of Plymouth, Sherman of Wilbraham, King of Fall River and Smith of Haverhill.

For Secretaries, Rev. E. A. Manning of Chicopee, Rev. H. D. Robinson of Attleborough, Ira Chase, M. D., of Haverhill, and Rev. S. Vail of New Ashford.

Finance Committee. Rev. T. J. Abbott of Swampscott, Rev. T. S. Thomas of Chatham, and George F. Whitney, esq. of Lowell.

Committee on Resolutions. Rev. A. McKeown, Rev. W. McDonald, Rev. S. F. Upham and O. S. Currier, esq. of Boston, Jason Gill, esq. of Stoughton, Rev. W. V. Morrison of East Weymouth, Rev. George P. Wilson and Rev. D. C. Knowles of Lawrence, Rev. George Prentiss of Hyde Park, and Rev. J. O. Knowles of Chelsea.

The President, Dr. Thayer, upon assuming the duties of the chair, expressed thanks for the honor conferred by the Convention, welcomed its members from abroad to the hospitalities of Boston, and expressed the conviction that Methodists in convention should consider their responsibilities, as Christian citizens, in regard to the interests of general education and morals, as well as their strictly denominational interests.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lindsay, Professor in the Boston Theological Seminary, read an essay on Doctrinal Preaching. The Christian ministry, established for the instruction of men in every age, must adapt itself to varied phases of thought. Diabolic advice was that which inculcated that we pay no attention to things, but to words. Reaction against controversy has caused the Church at times to cry for peace, a false peace. Under its reign imbecile sermons have multiplied, until the demand is renewed for something to believe. Denial, disbelief, has gained nothing for Christendom; 'twere better to be Pagan. Robbed of the fact of the atonement and kindred doctrines, what is Christianity? It is these which insure a living pulpit. Around these themes the grandest intellects may revolve. The power of Methodism has been confessed by high authority, outside of our communion, to have been manifest in its pulpit. The voices that spoke in Methodist Alley gave prominence to doctrines.

In such preaching, the doctrine must first possess the preacher. Then it will not of necessity be hard, unfeeling. The Apostle Paul, weeping, told of those who were the enemies of Christ. Drs. Griffin and Edwards were also exemplars in this respect. Every great revival has been preceded by the faithful presentation of Christian doctrine. In conclusion, it was urged that Methodists continue to preach sound doctrine, after the great models, the master-workmen upon the building of God.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Rev. Mark Trafton, of Providence, conducted devotional exercises.

Members of our Church, in attendance from other States were invited to seats and to participate in the discussions.

Dr. Packard of Boston read an essay upon "Doctrinal Preaching," in which he repudiated the preaching of all doctrines that failed of moving to a high and holy life, believing doctrinal sermons to have sent more souls to hell than they have kept out. He particularized the doctrines of infant and eternal damnation. If these and kindred doctrines must be preached, let it be in ministers' meetings.

Thirty minutes were voted in which to discuss this essay, speakers to be limited to five minutes each. Rev. Drs. Coggeshall, Upham and True, and Rev. Messrs. Mather, Collyer, McDonald and Trafton, spoke in earnest support generally of the morning essay. The earnest preaching of future punishment was shown by the success of eminent revivalists to be of the most beneficial character.

Rev. W. H. Harlow, P. E. of Sandwich district, read an essay upon the "Spiritual Needs of the Church—What are the Needs?"

1. A greater power for good; more intelligent piety, theological and practical; no less emotional, but the emotions controlled by reason. Preachers have it in their power to meet this need. Think hard, write, pray. Read the sermon, if by so doing more good can be thus done than otherwise. The Sabbath-school and the press should be made to subserve the same end. 2. Greater spirituality or more religion is needed, and may be secured through divine inspiration. 3. Need of experimental holiness. This great need met, we have the best guarantee of extensive ingatherings of souls.

At the close, the hymn was sung,—

"All hail the power of Jesus' name!"

The topic of Temperance was next presented, in a vigorous, ringing, stirring address by J. Everdeen, esq., of Chelsea, pronouncing for Prohibition as the Temperance work of the day. He was followed by Rev. Messrs. Mallalieu, Haven, McDonald, Conant of Rhode Island, and Parkhurst; after which the Convention adjourned.

EVENING.

The services commenced at 7 o'clock, and were commenced by Rev. Dr. True of Monson, who read the first hymn and offered prayer.

A discourse was then preached by the Rev. I. G. Bidwell of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, founded upon Gen. iii. 13-15. "And the Lord God said, . . . I will put enmity between thee and the woman, and between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise his heel."

The two formidable foes left to Christianity, are skepticism and worldliness. The treatment of the two by the speaker was thrillingly eloquent, and carried the hearers to a victorious height. He subsequently pointed to the attitude which Christian men may assume. He that arrays himself against Christ is my enemy, irreconcilably such until he repents. Ever remembering that the conflict is really between the devil and Christ, carry the cross on high to complete victory.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

A love-feast commenced at 9 o'clock, with Rev. Dr. Upham presiding. Bro. W. C. Brown and other stewards served in the distribution of the tokens of love and fellowship. It had been the one and undivided business of Dr. Upham to cry, "Behold the Lamb," for fifty years, and he believed the Methodist Church to be doing more and better to-day than ever before. The testimonies were numerous and excellent, including among the number, words from A. D. Merrill, W. Livesey, Erastus Spaulding, Parker from India, and a German brother.

At 10 o'clock, Dr. Thayer assumed the Chair of the Convention, and invited the Rev. Mr. Clark, P. E. of Claremont District, New Hampshire, to conduct devotional exercises.

It was voted to receive the report of the Committee on Resolutions immediately after the disposition of an essay to be read by Rev. M. J. Talbot.

This essay considered the demand for ministers and how to supply it. Christianity demands a priesthood, not of sacrifices, except so far as these may be voluntary. It urged a return to the circuit system in our small appointments.

Rev. Dr. True urged the use of the ministry now in existence to its full capacity.

The Committee on Finance were permitted to report at this point, and they recommended an immediate contribution to be taken for the expenses of the Convention. Twenty-five dollars having been named as the amount necessary, David Snow, esq., of Boston, a Vice-President, gave notice that the Committee might wait upon him for that sum; whereupon the thanks of the Convention were immediately returned.

The resolutions upon the Book Concern were then taken up, and as adopted, are as follows:—

Whereas, Painful and alarming rumors have been spread far and wide of delinquency in the management of our Book Concern in New York; and whereas the late report of the Book Committee respecting the same, while showing that these rumors are not wholly groundless, is manifestly imperfect and unsatisfactory; therefore—

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon the said Book Committee for a full report of such facts within their knowledge as are necessary to a clear understanding of the manner in which this great interest of the Church has been managed.

Resolved, That we urgently request the sub-Committee of Investigation to zealously pursue their labors to the extent necessary to a full understanding of the affairs of the Concern.

Resolved, That we suggest to our Book Agents whether it is not possible to put our books on the market at a lower figure, and realize in their increased sales as large profits to the Concern as at their present price.

Rev. W. McDonald offered the following as a substitute for the above preamble, and first two resolutions:—

Whereas, Rumors of an alarming character have been unwisely put in circulation by unknown parties, charging fraud and gross mismanagement on the part of the agents of the Book Concern in New York; and

Whereas, The Book Committee have had the matter under investigation, and have made a partial report of the same; and

Whereas, There is more or less dissatisfaction respecting the completeness of said report, therefore—

Resolved, That we take pleasure in expressing our confidence in the ability and Christian honesty of the Book Committee; and that they will give such further attention to the business management of the Concern as the interests of the Church demand.

Resolved, That the Book Committee be respectfully requested in their report to the Annual Conference, to furnish such facts, connected with their investigations, as they may judge safe and proper to be made public.

The mover of this substitute supported its adoption, which was opposed by Rev. Dr. Coggeshall and Rev. Geo. Prentice, the last-named moving to lay the substitute upon the table.

Rev. Dr. True called for the reading of both series, after

which the vote was taken and the substitute was laid upon the table. Yeas, 58; nays 45.

The original resolutions were then taken up and discussed by Rev. G. Haven, Dr. True, Dr. Hare, Rev. W. Livesey, Rev. J. O. Peck, Rev. Mr. Knowles of Chelsea, Rev. E. D. Winslow, and Rev. Mr. Paige, who moved the previous question upon the first and second resolutions, which were adopted.

Rev. D. Dorchester offered this resolution:—

Resolved, That in the meantime we respectfully request the several Annual Conferences, soon to meet, to consider the propriety of recommending the bishops, or the bishops and the Book Committee jointly, as may be deemed best, to appoint a committee which shall be so constituted and invested with authority as to take legal testimony and make a thorough investigation of the whole matter, and give a full and an explicit report of the results without unnecessary delay.

This resolution was also adopted after brief discussion, the President, in putting the question, first disclaiming any responsibility in the act of the Convention. The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The proceedings of the afternoon opened with reading of Scripture and prayer, by the Rev. Joseph Marsh of West Sandwich.

The Book Concern question came up, with a view of adopting the preamble to the resolutions previously adopted.

A desire was expressed by Rev. W. McDonald, which was shared by Rev. G. Haven, to so word the preamble as to speak with confidence in the Book Committee; but it was claimed that such confidence was already expressed, and the preamble was adopted, as also was the third resolution, and the report in its first part as a whole.

The resolutions on Education were then taken up and adopted:—

Whereas, The offer of \$100,000 has recently been made for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for the Boston Theological Seminary, by one whose princely donations to our literary institutions have already made his name too well known to require it here to be mentioned; and whereas this offer has been made upon the express condition that an equal amount be raised by other friends of the Seminary for increasing its permanent endowment; therefore—

Resolved, That while we congratulate the Church on this additional example of munificent liberality, and thank God that he has put it into the heart and placed it within the means of our brother to make this offer, we deeply realize that there rests upon the membership of our churches and congregations within the bounds of the Conference patronizing our Seminary, a responsibility of gravest import, for responding to this proposition, and placing our cherished institution upon a financial basis adequate to the work it is called of God to perform.

The following resolution, second in the series, was adopted by a rising vote:—

Resolved, That the liberal donation of fifty thousand dollars, by Orange Judd, esq., recently made to the Wesleyan University for the erection of a suitable building for the use of the scientific department, awakens our profound gratitude, and gives new assurance that the alumni and friends of that institution will watch over and generously promote its various interests.

After brief explanation the third resolution was adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That the erection of a memorial chapel at the Wesleyan University, for which purpose nearly \$50,000 have already been contributed, deserves the cordial approval and generous gifts of our people. The speedy completion of this monumental structure, now far advanced, is prompted by a due respect for the noble deed whose gallantry it is designed to commemorate, as well as by a just regard for the prosperity of the University.

The fourth and last of the series was supported by Rev. J. H. Twombly and adopted:—

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that since our last session a charter has been obtained and a board of trustees appointed for an institution called "Boston University," to be located in the metropolis of New England, to be under the control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to include all the departments of a first-class university. We trust that the way may be opened for its early establishment, believing that it will be a source of great good to our Church, and that it will promote the highest interest of religion in this country.

The resolutions on Temperance were discussed, and in connection with their consideration, a proposal to amend by adding resolutions for forming juvenile temperance societies which should exclude the use of tobacco, etc., was made by Rev. M. Dwight. Those from the committee only were adopted, and are as follows:—

Resolved, That the cause of Temperance is the most important reform now demanding the public attention. Not until the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage is extirpated, will this conflict cease. We rejoice that means, moral, legal, and political, are being set in motion for the extirpation of this usage and traffic. We demand that no backward steps be taken in the statutes of the State. Modification is the peril that threatens us. Lager beer and other exceptions threaten us. We protest against any such exceptions, as false in principle, and harmful in every respect to the cause of Temperance. We demand the complete enforcement of the law. We hereby promise to pray, preach and vote Prohibition, and we will not rest until our parties shall recognize this great duty and shall put it as prominently into the administration of the State and the nation as they have the abolition of the heathen inferiority of human slavery.

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of Hon. E. F. Porter, Hon. L. W. Pond, Rev. Dr. Upham, Rev. W. F. Mallalieu, Rev. E. D. Winslow, Rev. M. J. Talbot, Joseph Everdeen, esq., Rev. I. J. P. Collyer, Rev. L. R. Thayer, Rev. Dr. Coggeshall, Rev. Gilbert Haven, Rev. J. N. Mear, and Rev. W. McDonald, be and are hereby appointed to present the views of this Convention embodied in the foregoing resolution, to the Legislature of the State on its assembling, and also to lay them before the Governor as the expression of their sentiments.

On motion, a resolution was also adopted expressing satisfaction at the "establishment of the Boston Daily News in this city, faithful to the cause of religion and prohibition, at a price within the reach of all," and pledging efforts "to extend its circulation and make it a powerful organ for the promulgation and influence of Christian truth in all its forms."

An essay was read by Rev. D. P. Leavitt of New Bedford, on the "Mission Work at Home and Abroad." The essayist argued for more help to rural districts.

Rev. Dr. Clark offered a resolution which was adopted, asking for the publication by the management at New York of an improved missionary periodical.

The remaining resolutions from the Committee were then adopted without extended discussion:—

Resolved, That the appropriation of missionary money to feeble country churches (except in the rarest instances), to enable them to maintain existence as separate charges, when by the union of several of them into one charge they could support themselves, is an unjustifiable expenditure of funds, defrauding the truly destitute of the means contributed to furnish them with the knowledge of the way of life. In furnishing such churches with ministerial supply, we recommend a return to the circuit system.

Resolved, That regarding the Bible as the only sufficient rule of Christian faith and the palladium of our liberties, we look on all attempts to exclude it from our public schools, or to break down its authority, as a blow at the foundations of republicanism.

It was voted that the next Convention be held in the latter part of 1870 in Boston; that the thanks of the Convention be

given to the Rev. Mr. Bidwell for his sermon on Tuesday evening; to the various railroads for the return passes furnished the Convention; to the President of the Convention; to the Trustees of the Church; and that a copy of the Rev. D. P. Leavitt's essay, just read, be requested for publication in the ZION'S HERALD and the New York Christian Advocate.

A committee to call the next convention was constituted, on nomination, as follows:—Hon. E. F. Porter, W. A. Simmons, esq., and Rev. W. McDonald of Boston, F. A. Clapp, esq., of Worcester, L. H. Taylor, esq., of Springfield, Ellis of New Bedford, Rev. Dr. Cook of Wilbraham, with the presiding elders of all districts and parts of districts within the limits of the Commonwealth.

The President, Dr. Thayer, gave expressions of satisfaction that the business of the Convention had been accomplished with so great harmony.

The doxology was then sung, and Rev. Luman Boyden of Chelsea pronounced the benediction, when the Massachusetts Methodist Convention of 1869 adjourned *sine die*.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PRESIDING ELDERS' CONFERENCE.—The second meeting of the Presiding Elders of New England was held in Boston, on the 16th inst. Rev. James Pike presided, and Rev. M. J. Talbot was Secretary. Essays and addresses were delivered and discussed, the topics having been assigned by a programme previously published. Two sessions were held, and many matters relating to the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New England were canvassed, in conversations characterized by much good feeling, and earnest and watchful care for the welfare of Zion, and the salvation of men. Among the subjects of interest, was that of supplying the demand for ministerial labor, concerning which the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That, in view of the practical difficulty experienced in supplying the sparsely populated parts of New England with ministerial labor, we recommend to our preachers the careful consideration of the question, whether the whole of New England should not be embraced in one Conference.

Resolved, That we suggest whether the cause of Christ would not be promoted by the employment, more largely, of our female members in the public religious services of the Church, as also in official relations.

It was the unanimous opinion of the meeting, that the old style of Methodist working should not be lost sight of, but restored to its former vigor, when all, men and women, young and old, were "at it, and always at it." The essays, addresses, and discussions all had this tendency; and the spirit of the meeting proved that our Church is fortunate in having such an office as the Presiding Eldership, occupied by men who possess much of the earnest zeal of the fathers, and keep a vigilant eye upon all the interests of the Church.

To the President and Secretary was assigned the duty of arranging for a similar meeting, next year.

BOSTON HIGHLANDS.—The members of the Boston Highland Methodist Society, of which Rev. Mr. Collyer is pastor, held a very successful levee in Bacon Hall, on the evening of the 16th. There was a very large attendance. Tables were filled with articles for sale, and all the company sat down to a generous supper, which was furnished by the ladies. At the close of the evening the articles remaining were disposed of at public sale. The proceeds, which were quite large, will go towards furnishing their new chapel on Warren Street.

The sale of pews in the new Winthrop Street M. E. Church, is said to have netted \$20,000.

SOUTH ROYALSTON.—Rev. J. F. Bassett writes: "The levee given by the M. E. Society of South Royalston, November 24th, was a success, the sum realized being about \$100. Rev. J. F. Bassett, the pastor, presided. A poem, entitled 'Axes to grind,' full of sharp hits, was written and read by Rev. J. W. Adams of the New Hampshire Conference, and our neighbor, Rev. C. L. McCurdy, of Athol, entertained the audience with a few pleasing remarks, after which premiums were awarded as follows: the elegant silver butter cooler, to the pastor's wife, she having received the largest number of votes.

"The tea-set was voted to Mrs. Jas. Turner, and the spoon-holder (which had been laid on a loaf of cake), was given to Mr. E. Stockwell, he having chosen the number which drew the slice on which it rested.

"A committee of ladies presented each of the four ministers present, with a nice loaf of cake, besides affording them the best their entertainment provided during the evening.

"The pastor's family would acknowledge also many favors to assist them in spreading their board with turkey, chicken, etc., on Thanksgiving day.

"With these temporal comforts, we are more blest in the signs of a gracious work, since souls are already seeking God at our altar."

AT NORTH BRIDGEWATER the work continues. The M. E. Church has been greatly quickened, and over sixty have professed conversion.

The Congregational churches, too, are sharing in the outpouring of the Spirit, and Christians are united in praying that the town and the region may be transformed by grace divine. Will not the reader breathe a believing "Amen."

VERMONT.

MIDDLESEX CENTRE.—On the evening of November 26, the members and friends of the M. E. Church at Middlesex Centre, Vermont, assembled in the Church; and greeting each other with friendly salutations, the evening was pleasantly passed in a social interview, mingled with music and literary exercises. After partaking of a rich repast, they quietly retired, leaving the generous sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars for the benefit of the pastor, Rev. F. D. Goodrich, and his wife.

The Methodist Church.

MISSION FIELD.

"All the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord."—Num. xiv. 21.

WHAT ARE WE DOING FOR MISSIONS?—*The American Messenger* has furnished us with some rather startling statistics, some of which we use, and supply the rest. The population of the earth is estimated at—say thirteen hundred millions. Of these, nine hundred and sixty-five millions are nominal Asiatic Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, and Pagans. We have forty-eight Protestant Missionary Societies among American, British, and Continental Christians. These supply nine thousand four hundred and eighteen missionary preachers, colporteurs, etc., and these have under their care five hundred and eighteen thousand converted heathen, with two hundred and thirty-five thousand pupils in school. Their annual income is about four million and five hundred thousand dollars. The most zealous workers in the missionary field are the Moravians. Their eighty-seven churches, with less than thirteen thousand communicants, sustain eighty-seven stations, one thousand four hundred and thirty laborers, and raised last year from all sources, three hundred and twenty thousand German dollars for their support, or about eighteen American dollars per member. Taking this as the proportionate rate, the Methodists would raise over twenty millions for foreign missions every year; the Baptists over nineteen millions; the Presbyterians over ten millions; the Congregationalists over four millions; the Episcopalians over three millions; the Dutch Reformed more than one million, equal to about eighty millions of dollars. Who will say that the members of these churches are poorer than those of the Moravian Church? and yet they do not raise, on an average, one dollar per member! Well may we inquire, What are we doing to convert this world to Jesus Christ?

SWEDEN.—Rev. V. Witting, Superintendent of our Mission in Sweden, writes to the Methodist Mission Rooms at New York:—

"God is with us in power in old Sweden. Sinners are coming home to God almost every day. My family is afflicted; my eldest daughter is lying very sick with small-pox, but no danger as yet. We hope the best." . . . Again.—"We have had our Preachers' Meeting here in Gottenburg this year, and the brethren have just returned to their different fields of labor. We had a glorious time. The increase of members in nine months has been five hundred, and the glorious work is still spreading on every side. But we need a larger missionary force to occupy the promising fields. The progress of the work during the last nine months may be inferred from the increase in every department. . . . Increase.—Missionaries, 7 to 14; missions, 6 to 10; appointments, 15 to 24; societies, 7 to 10; members, 424 to 929; Sunday-schools, 5 to 9; teachers, 31 to 39; scholars, 354 to 841."

CHINA.—The prospects of increasing success in the missionary work in China, are exceedingly cheering. The whole of that vast empire is thrown open to the Gospel. There doubtless will be more or less opposition to the truth there as everywhere else, but the field is a most encouraging one, and should be entered with a strong force and taken for Christ. Rev. N. Sites, one of our missionaries, writes as follows:—

"The whole Church will rejoice in the three stations she now has in China. The station at Foo Chow, among the hills, has already shown how missionary work ought and can be done, and the two new stations, Ku Kiang and Peking, show where it must be done. The greatness of the work now taken in hand by our Zion is worthy of the noblest efforts of our American Methodism."

TURKEY.—The most cheering intelligence reaches us of the missionary work in Turkey. The work of Christian education is progressing there, and is doing much in destroying the heathen notions and customs of the people. We learn that—

"Mr. Wm. A. Booth, of New York, when in Beirut, gave \$1,000 gold for a fund to publish the scientific works of the Syrian Protestant College; also \$200 toward the purchase of books in the Arabic department. The Brown Ophthalmic Hospital of Beirut treats nearly as many patients as the New York Eye Infirmary, although Beirut has a population of only 80,000. But its reputation has already extended through all Syria. Dr. Bliss has charge of the instruction of 100 girls in Beirut. Mrs. Thompson, a benevolent widow lady of England, has charge of the instruction of over 1,000 girls and young women in Syria, of whom 350 are in Beirut. Besides these are various Catholic nunneries and schools."

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—We regret to learn that many of our societies are still without the missionary intelligence that they may and ought to possess. They hold no missionary concert, and do not receive the *Missionary Advocate* or any other missionary publication. This is wrong. Will not the ministers, in connection with the Mission Committee, correct this evil? Every family in our Church can receive a copy of the *Missionary Advocate*, gratis, by proper application. This little paper is greatly improved, and is filled with interesting intelligence from the great mission field. By all means let a copy of this work go into every family of the Church; it will do a glorious work for the missionary cause.

MAINE ITEMS.

There seems to be a general quickening of the churches in Maine as the winter begins, and though no very extensive revival is reported, many of the charges are rejoicing in tokens of good.

At Saccarappa, Rev. W. B. Bartlett, pastor, a good work is in progress, and twelve or fifteen have been hopefully converted to Christ.

Rev. S. Paine of Oxford, on a recent Sabbath, baptized nine persons, and fifteen or more have been converted, and still the work is progressing—not rapidly, perhaps, but steadily.

At Pownal, Rev. J. Cobb has been and is still rejoicing in the conversion of souls, a considerable number having been converted under his faithful labors during the last few weeks.

Rev. T. J. True, also, who was sent last spring to a region famous for its trout brooks and lakes, has been successful in catching men as well as trout, and is enjoying a good revival on a portion of Gilead, Mason, and Albany circuit.

At Brunswick, Rev. J. McMillan, pastor, an increasing interest received a new impetus from the meeting of the Ministerial Association, and a goodly number have sought and, it may be trusted, have found peace in believing.

At Gardiner, at the recent Quarterly Meeting, although Bro. Morse, the pastor, is—temporarily we trust—laid aside from active labor by illness, a good degree of interest was manifested, and one or two were at the altar for prayers.

The friends of Rev. D. B. Randall, of Auburn, recently paid him a visit—a perfect surprise—and left him as a token of their regard and esteem, between eighty and one hundred dollars in money or its equivalent.

In East Monmouth, too, the friends of Rev. S. M. Emerson, a supernumerary preacher of the Maine Conference, called on him one evening not long since, on his return from the field, and after an hour or two very pleasantly and profitably spent, left him with substantial tokens of their good will.

The new Methodist church at Rockland is completed, and is said to be a very fine one. It is to be dedicated very soon. It is to be regretted that the pews are sold. When will we build free churches?

In the M. E. Church at Woodstock, a new organ has recently been placed.

The M. E. Society at Gethell's Corner, Vassalboro, have purchased the old academy building, and propose to fit it up for a house of worship.

The new church at Maryland Ridge is progressing finely. It will be when finished, it is said, a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture. Rev. J. W. Sawyer, the preacher in charge, is architect.

The Methodist church in Lebanon which has recently been undergoing repairs, was reopened on Friday, Nov. 26, with appropriate services.

The Y. M. C. Association of Lewiston, has sustained a severe loss in the death, in a burning building, of its President, M. D. Chaplin, esq. Mr. C. had but recently assumed the duties of his position, but he was winning all hearts by his earnestness and affability.

A touching scene was witnessed a few days since at Winthrop, at the funeral of Mr. Webb, late County Attorney of Kennebec County. Just before the commencement of the funeral services, a beautiful little daughter of the deceased, some three or four years of age, plainly dressed in white, came forward and, standing by the coffin which held her father's remains, received the ordinance of baptism. Few hearts in the congregation were unmoved.

Augusta Moore's story of the naming of A. Green Crabtree, is purely imaginary. The Crabtree is a very respectable family, a brother of the said A. Green having been deacon of a Baptist Church in Etna, in this State. A. Green, who has a nephew of the same name, received his name through the caprice of his fun-loving sire.

Miss Moore's story about the widow's "one dollar sale," is doubtless quite as apocryphal.

Has the lady ever visited Maine? Or does she locate her stories here, as all ridiculous blunders are ascribed to Irishmen? Maine may not be the best State in the world, may perhaps lack the climate of Florida and the soil of Indiana, but we who know it best, can say of it as "Joe" said of the "Stolbuns road," "it's as good as another."

Just now we are enjoying a tremendous snow-storm, the first of the proverbial "genuine old-fashioned" ones of the season. Within the last eighteen hours nearly two feet of snow must have fallen.

The Farm and Garden.

Prepared for ZION'S HERALD, by JAMES F. C. HYDE.

Any person desiring information on subjects in this department will please address its Editor, care of ZION'S HERALD.

SAVE THE HAY.—In feeding stock at this season of the year, care should be used that the hay may not be wasted. It is a fact that on many farms, quite a large part of the hay gathered into the barns is wasted by being fed in too large quantities at a time to the stock. When so fed they blow upon it and will not afterwards eat it. Hired men and boys are more apt to be wasteful than the owner, but a word of caution to all will do no harm.

SALT.—This substance has been highly recommended by many as a manure. From some experiments made near the sea-coast, we are of the opinion that it is entirely valueless as a fertilizer, but further back in the country it may answer a good purpose when mixed with other manures, or sown broadcast on grass lands. The same is true of gypsum—of no effect in certain localities, and very valuable in others. The value of these things on certain soils can only be determined by actual experiment, and these experiments should be conducted with caution.

ASHES.—There are few if any more valuable substances than ashes, to enrich the soil and restore the waste made by continued cropping. Especially are they valuable for grapes, fruit-trees, and strawberries, and can hardly be misapplied. Ashes do not seem to be so useful on wet land as on dry. Unleached ashes are much the best, but leached ashes are very good, and should be used if they can be obtained at a reasonable cost. Some advocate the use of coal ashes, but we have never found them to be of much value as a fertilizer.

They may be used on some stiff, tenacious soils, when they will have the effect to render it more friable, but will not enrich it, only so far as there may be wood ashes mixed with the coal. Farmers should be more careful to save all their wood ashes under cover, so that none of the good qualities shall be lost before they are wanted for use. We have seen many a one who had to buy manure, have the ashes made about the house turned out in a heap and left all through the winter to be wasted by the storms. Let more attention be paid to the so-called little things about the farm, and more money will be saved.

WORMS EATING STRAWBERRIES.—Dr. Asa Fitch, State Entomologist of New York, writes to the *Country Gentleman* that nearly one fourth of his *Triomphe de Gand* strawberries are annually destroyed by a species of Millepede.

These worms thrive only in damp situations; consequently strawberry-beds that are mulched offer a fine retreat for these pests of the garden.

The Doctor thinks that our horticultural writers commit an error in recommending mulching with straw, sawdust, or other materials, in order to keep the fruit clean, and he says that in his experience, it has proved a most pernicious measure, in consequence of its furnishing such inviting quarters for these worms.

In all heavy, tenacious soils, these worms are likely to do considerable injury to the fruit, unless some precautionary measures are adopted. Our plan of cultivation is as follows:—

First. Never plant strawberries upon a piece of ground that has not been thoroughly cultivated for two or three years previous.

Second. Plant in rows two or three feet apart, and never allow the runners to cover the intermediate spaces, except when plants are required for new beds.

Third. Apply mulching late in autumn, after the ground begins to freeze, and remove it as soon as possible after the fruit has been gathered the following season. Then fork up or plough the soil deeply between the rows of plants, and keep it thoroughly cultivated until the following autumn.

Under this system of cultivation, the Millepedes stand a poor chance of getting possession of the soil, for they are constantly being disturbed during the hottest and driest weather.

We do not know to what species of Millepede—or wire-worm, as they are more commonly called—Dr. Fitch alludes; but we have yet to meet one that would not succumb to thorough cultivation of the soil infested, especially in hot, dry weather.

In Europe some of the larva beetles known as the Elaters do an immense amount of damage to gardens, and in moist seasons they are only destroyed by applications of poisoned liquids. Sulphuric acid diluted in water is often used with the best results, and this is followed by application of soot or lime.—*Heath and Home.*

DOING WORK IN ITS SEASON.—A communication from a Down East farmer, complaining that his boys have left him, his hired man gone, leaving some of his potatoes in the ground and all of his corn in the fields, prompts us to kindly say that boys do not like to dig potatoes when they are under the necessity of knocking off the frozen earth from half the tubers against the hoe-handle, or to husk corn when there is half as much ice about the ears as there are husks.

It is the failure to do work in its season—to not finish planting till a fortnight after every one else is done, or haying till away into August, when the scythes should be hung up the first week of the month—that discourages and, what is worse, disquiets boys.

This anxiety on the part of parents about the affections of the children being won away from the old homestead, is the inevitable result of miserable, slack, and slipshod management of matters at the old homestead in not a few cases. When the work is done in its season, done well, when everything about the farm-house and farm looks inviting, furnishes reason for an honest and proper pride, there will be less mourning for absent sons, or sorrow over discontented ones, than there is to-day.—*Ibid.*

FISH CULTURE.—E. Sterling, of Cleveland, O., said he had had twenty years' experience in the business, and forwarded the following hints:—

"The amount of water and its temperature are important items, especially if you expect to raise trout. Your ponds must vary in size, according to the supply of water; and for raising brook trout, the mean annual temperature must not be above fifty degrees Fahrenheit. They will live in warmer waters—say sixty-five degrees—but you cannot propagate and raise healthy fish in these waters. However, with the spring as you describe it, you can raise black bass, without doubt, and in quantities that will pay better (for the amount of labor) than any farming ever undertaken. The black bass of our lakes is a superior fish to the brook-trout, both for the table and for sport, and will do well in water where the summer temperature is up to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit."

PRESERVING EGGS.—If the preservation of eggs depends upon the exclusion of air therefrom, then a coat of common gum-arabic is far preferable to lard, lime, and other similar substances so often recommended.

When the gum is once hardened upon the shells, the eggs may be handled without fear of soiling the most delicate fabric with which they may come in contact. The eggs would have to be packed in a dry place to prevent the gum from becoming soft.

An English chemist says that he has experimented with the gum-arabic, and the results were perfectly satisfactory.

RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE THE OLD FOR THE NEW.—Sir Robert Peel once presented a farmers' club in England with two iron ploughs of the best build. On his next visit, he found the old wooden mould-boards still at work. "Sir," said a member of the club, "we tried the iron, and we're all of one mind that they do make the weeds grow." Within the circle of our agricultural acquaintance, we know a farmer who winters thirty head of cattle, cuts sixty tons of hay on meadows without a stone, and still does it all with scythes, although the clatter of a half dozen machines can be heard from his front door any pleasant July morning. He has at length procured a horse-rake; but the prospect for a mower is yet dubious. When the desirableness of a labor-saving machine has been demonstrated, we advise its immediate use. A good mower will pay for itself in three years, and a horse-rake in two; and it would be wisdom in many a man to save his poultry-money or his pork-money for an investment of that kind next June rather than to salt it down in some savings-bank.—*Heath and Home.*

The Righteous Dead.

Died, of paralysis, Nov. 24, Mr. JAMES PALMER, aged 67 years and 10 months.

Bro. Palmer was born in January, 1802. He was left a fatherless boy when very young; was brought up by an uncle. In 1829 he felt his need of religion, determined to be a Christian, and became one. He married, but was soon left a widower. In 1836 he remarried. His house was always a home for the laborers of God, as all who have labored on the Northport Circuit and Rockport Station can bear me witness. For nearly forty years he was a faithful class-leader. When fields would open for lay labor, for miles around, he was sure to be there, when circumstances would permit. He was original in his ideas, sometimes eccentric; of quick spiritual perception; emotional, and yet steadfast as the hills. When the burden of souls was upon him, he was starting in his exhortations and warnings; and when the wheels of reformation would start, he was mild as a lamb. For fourteen years of his earthly pilgrimage, in Rockport, he was never known to fail in testimony in the social means of grace; his presence inspired the meeting. Invariably short and opportune in his remarks, a meeting could not be dull where he was. His language was strong and pertinent—such as butted and bolted in Christ.

His sickness was long and severe; he bore it with great patience and resignation. He conversed freely with all who came to see him, as ability would allow. He warned the skeptic of his danger; the cold professor of his need of quickening. When visitors (and they were not few) asked him of his prospects of heaven, he would exclaim, "All is bright! I can see across the river; the veil is wearing thin." In a word, his joys were ecstatic. Just before he died, although very weak, he aroused a friend in an adjoining room by his utterances of partial sentences of Holy Writ. Said he, "I see"—"like a flame"—"Bless the Lord, O my soul!"—"Angels have come"—"Glory!" and thus he passed away.

This community has lost a shining light; the Church, a strong pillar; Rev. G. K. Palmer, a wise counselor and father; a devoted wife, a valuable husband. JOSEPH KING.

Rockport, Dec. 6, 1869.

ESTHER A. M. TRUS died at Whitefield, N. H., June 25, 1869, aged 22 years and 6 months.

She was one of the most active and devoted probationary members of Bromfield Street Church, in this city. Though months have passed since her death, she is still missed. The sick miss her kind attentions; the aged, her encouraging words; and her friends, the smile of affection and uniform kindness, which which she greeted them. She was always in her place, and ever faithful to her Saviour. Her sickness was brief, but the sudden call found her fully prepared to meet it. The members of our Church had noticed, for months previous to her decease, that she was rapidly ripening for the kingdom of God. The last letter she ever penned was to a friend, and closed with the affectionate words, "Come to Jesus." When the physician announced that she must die, a pleasant smile covered her face, as she replied, "I have been preparing for this." Her last messages to her friends in Boston were those of Christian love and encouragement. We mourn, therefore, as those who miss her, but not as those who have no hope. Her presence awaiteth us. But, until the meeting,—

"How shall we miss thee where thy voice was heard:
How, when thy smile bathed shed its light around:
And where we listened to the holy word,
Dear friend, with thee, on yonder hallowed ground!"

"But there are those who mourn thee with a deep,
A heavier sorrow than 'tis ours to know,
They who in childhood watched thy tranquil sleep,
And smoothed the pillow for thy brow of snow."

"Parents bereaved! He who bestowed your treasure
Has taken to Himself the boon He gave,
The pure, the gentle daughter, for His pleasure
Was early from earth's misery thus to save."

"O friends, lament her not! her ransomed spirit
Exults and glows with other thoughts than ours;
Not that earth's most favored one inherit
Could win her now to leave those heavenly bowers."

"Then may we join her, Father! when the day
Of duty and of trial here is done;
When earthly hope and fear have passed away,
And the bright morn of endless life begun."

Boston, Dec. 1, 1869.

T.

LYDIA T. CLARK died in New England Village, Mass., Nov. 16, 1869, aged 34 years, 3 months, and 24 days.

Sister Clark gave her heart to God when but 15 years of age, and joined the M. E. Church, since which, she has tried to live for Christ. She was active and earnest as a Sunday-school teacher and member of the choir. She suffered much, for many years, with headache, and finally died with softening of the brain.

J. GOODWIN.

SAMUEL BESSE died of consumption, at Pescadero, San Mateo County, Cal., Nov. 19, 1869, aged 76 years.

Father Besse was born and lived in Maine some fifty years, where he was converted, and joined the M. E. Church, over thirty years ago. From Maine he moved to Massachusetts, and lived in the vicinity of Lowell about seventeen years, whence he came to California, and settled in Pescadero, in 1863. Since coming to this place, he always seemed to be ready, and waiting for the coming of his Lord. His end was peaceful. The minister of the Gospel always found his house a welcome home. WILLIAM GAFNEY.

Half Moon Bay, Cal., Dec. 2, 1869.

Died, in Lawrence, Nov. 27, EDWINA MASSURE, aged 31 years, only child of Rev. F. Massure, of the Maine Conference.

Her religious life dated from early childhood. She trusted her Saviour in health, and found him all-sufficient in sickness. During a long and tedious decline, she patiently awaited the summons to depart; and toward the end of her life, anticipated that event with joy. She talked faithfully with living friends about their souls, and bore positive testimony before them of the sweetness of a Saviour's love. Her filial affection was beautiful. The only sting in death was leaving aged parents, infirm with labors in the Christian ministry, to battle with life's cares, bereft of her tender solicitude. We have confident hope in her death.

D. C. KNOWLES.

HENRY H. DUDLEY died of consumption, in Kingfield, Me., Nov. 25, aged 31 years.

Bro. Dudley was converted, at the age of 12 years, under the labors of Rev. T. Hill, and soon after united with the M. E. Church, in Kingfield. When about 18 years of age, he went to Lowell, Mass., and remained several years, still holding his connection with the M. E. Church, which he retained also in Minnesota, whence he removed about seven years ago. In October last, he returned to his native State and town, to die. During his Christian life he was for several years, class-leader, steward, and Sabbath-school superintendent, which trusts he filled with acceptability and usefulness. Constant in his attendance at the house of worship, a zealous laborer in social meetings, and a sweet singer of the songs of Zion, his loss will be deeply felt in the Church and community; but our loss is his gain. During his sickness, he suffered much; but no murmur or complaint was heard. Faithful to God during his Christian life, his "path was that of the just, like a shining light;" and as he neared the river, his faith in God was strong. To the writer, a few days before his death, he said: "I am going soon; I long for the time. Not a cloud intervenes between me and my Saviour; praise God." His last utterance was praise to God. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace." Glory to God for salvation. P. E. NORTON.

Mrs. FANNY T. SAWTELLE, widow of Calvin Sawtelle, died at

the residence of her only son, C. Evander Sawtelle, in Fitchburg, Mass., Oct. 27, 1869, aged 72 years.

Her husband, for many years, was an earnest worker in the Methodist Church in Sidney, Me. Sister S. never joined the Church in full; not because she was not thought to be worthy, but on account of her own sense of unworthiness. She was singularly amiable and sweet-tempered; her even and quiet life was a beautiful commentary upon the religion of Christ. As a wife, mother, friend, and neighbor, she was faithful, devoted, affectionate, and exemplary. During her sickness, her theme was Jesus; in the hour of death, her trust was in Jesus; in that beautiful home above, she lives with Jesus. A. S. LADD.

Waterville, Dec. 7, 1869.

Resolutions of the Norwich Preachers' Meeting upon the death of Rev. Parson T. Kenney.

The members of the "Norwich Preachers' Meeting," at their weekly gathering, on Monday, Dec. 6, unanimously adopted the following Resolutions:

Whereas, In the death of Rev. PARSON T. KENNEY, on Nov. 11th, the Church has lost a faithful member; the ministry a brother whose labors were neither few nor slight; and his family the protection of a kindly shielding arm; and

Whereas, We, as ministers, had, some of us, been associated with the departed through many years of labor for Zion, and all of us had been under his superintendence as the late Presiding Elder of the New London District of Providence Conference; therefore,—

Resolved, That, while we have the grief and the loss, we rejoice in the confidence that to him death could but be gain, since he died as he had lived.

Resolved, That we thank God for his noble life; and shall not cease to remember, with gratitude, his self-sacrificing works, continued even to the moment of the Master's call; and the uniform courtesy and brotherly love with which he was ever accustomed to greet us.

Resolved, That we are especially moved with sorrow over the peculiar circumstances of his death, at once so tragic, so sudden, and so mournful; though we cherish with comfort those few words of heroic submission which fell from his lips, ere the dark curtain of pain had shrouded the mind.—If it is God's will.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family, some of them in the far West, amid strangers, and shall commend them, in our prayers, unto the care of Him who is a Father to the fatherless, and the widow's God.

Resolved, That a copy of the Resolutions be forwarded to the relatives of the deceased, and to the ZION'S HERALD, The Norwich Bulletin, and The Hartford Current, for publication.

Signed,
I. M. BIDWELL, } Committee.
E. J. HAYNES, }

Business Letters received from Dec. 4 to Dec. 11.

Wm. D. Barrett, Jas. D. Butler, H. P. Blood, E. A. Braman; A. Church, T. P. Crowell; H. G. Day, L. E. Dunham; Walter Els; George E. Fuller; L. Gegenheimer; P. Howland, S. Holman, M. E. Hartley; Wm. H. Jones; D. C. Knowles; A. Leland, W. G. Leonard, Jas. Lucas; J. O. Munson, M. B. Mead, R. Morgan; E. A. Nowell; Mary L. Patten; G. L. Randall; L. P. Simpson; G. C. Smith, M. L. Souder, A. Sanderson, B. L. Sayer, A. M. Sprague; J. Thurston, D. P. Thompson, T. B. Treadwell, D. H. Taylor; A. Wilson, E. E. Ware, John Williams, A. P. Wood.

Money Letters received from Dec. 4 to Dec. 11.

D. Brown, W. L. Brown, M. Binney, M. W. Brigham, J. H. Baylies, E. G. Babcock; T. Cooker, Geo. Cooper, Eli Chamberlain, W. O. Cady, S. J. Carroll, E. M. Collins, C. A. Cressy; L. R. Dunn, W. S. Dodge; John Ellis; H. K. Foster; E. T. Gilman; W. R. Howe, C. N. Hinckley, S. P. Heath; H. Holden, C. E. Hall, T. J. Hodgkins, W. V. Hodges, Chas. Hawkins; Geo. J. Jenkins; M. E. King, S. M. Knell; A. T. Lesh, A. B. Lowell; B. McKeating, Mrs. Manley, M. M. McFarland, Alfred Miller, Charles A. Morgan, N. J. Merrill; A. W. Pottle; T. D. Rockwell, A. M. Reed; F. W. Smith, A. Sanderson, A. B. Scott, H. Squier; S. G. Waldron, George F. Wells, J. A. Wheeler, W. G. Whittle, A. Woodward, George G. Winslow, F. A. Whitman.

JAMES P. MAUER, Agent, 5 Cornhill, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

In Wareham, Nov. 28, by Rev. George Peirson, assisted by Rev. W. Toner, Rev. H. Willard Packard to Miss Susan A. Shaw, both of Middleboro'.

In Reading, Nov. 20, by Rev. H. D. Weston, John E. Howard, of Reading, to Mrs. Hannah Hamor, of Boston.

In Duxbury, Nov. 7, by Rev. B. Othman, William E. Kettels to Miss Caroline P. Paulding, both of D. Nov. 9, Robert Thomas to Lucy Jane Curtis, both of D.; Nov. 13, Lorenzo S. Chandler to Miss Elizabeth P. Brewster, both of D.; Nov. 17, Tobias Sanders to Miss Ella F. Cushing, both of D.

In Buckland, Nov. 30, by Rev. C. H. Vinton, Albert M. Caswell, of Cummington, to Anna R. Griswold, daughter of J. W. Griswold, of Buckland.

In New Bedford, Oct. 27, by Rev. D. P. Leavitt, Charles C. Gifford to Miss Mary L. Whitton; Nov. 15 Joseph Clark to Mrs. Mercey T. Carpenter.

In Durham, Nov. 11, by Rev. John Gibson, James H. Miller, of Durham, to Miss Annie L. Johnston, of Portland; Nov. 21, Lendall C. Parker to Miss Harriet W. Merrill, both of Durham.

In Leeds, Nov. 22, by Rev. J. O. Thompson, Benjamin H. Boynton, of Rumford, to Miss Emma E. Libby, of Leeds.

DEATHS.

In Cambridgeport, Nov. 30, Mrs. Abigail E. Whiting, widow of the late Hosea Whiting, aged 65 years, 8 months.

In Saxtonville, Nov. 29, Miss Angeline F. Dunn, aged 37 years; Dec. 10, Mrs. Eliza Knight, aged 65 years.

In Dorchester, Nov. 25, Miss Almira Fowler, aged 23 years.

"Not lost, but gone before us;
Now safe on Canaan's shore;
Where sorrow, pain, and crying,
And death shall come no more."

In Greenville, Ct., Dec. 2, Adelle Wilbur, aged 12 years.

CHURCH REGISTER.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—Leyden, 1, 2; Barnardston, p. m. 2; Gill, eve. 2; Greenfield, 8; Prescott, 9; Lark's Village, eve. 9; Montgomery, 16; Russell, p. m. 16; Blandford, eve. 16; Chester, 17; Worthington, 18; Hadley, 23, 25; Northampton, eve. 23; Williamsburg, eve. 23; Easthampton, 24; Southampton, 25; Belchertown, p. m. 30; Enfield, 29, 30.

February—North Amherst, 5, 6; Pelham, p. m. 6; Wilbraham, 12, 13; Glendale, p. m. 13; S. Wilbraham, eve. 13; East Longmeadow, 14; South Deerfield, 18; Coleraine, 19, 20; Shelburne Falls, p. m. 20; Buckland, eve. 20; Charlemont, 21; Heath, 22; Reading Hills, 25, 27; Southwick, p. m. 27; West Parish, eve. 27; Westfield, 28.

March—South Hadley, 5, 6; Holyoke, p. m. 6; Chicopee Falls, eve. 6; Chicopee, 7; Ludlow, 12, 13; Palmer, p. m. 13; Bondville, eve. 13; Trinity Church, Springfield, 19, 20; Central, p. m. 20; Florence, eve. 20; Union, 21.

Wilbraham, Dec. 14, 1869.

NORWICH DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—Williamantic, 1, 2; Lebanon, 3; East Hartford, 7; South Glastenbury, 8, 9; East Glastenbury, p. m. and eve. 9; Marlborough, 10; East Hampton, 11; Portland, 12; Haddam Neck, 13; East Haddam, 14; Colchester, 15, 16; Norwich, North Church, 19; Sachem Street, 23, 25; Central Church, p. m. 23, and 24; Lyme, 26; Niantic, 27; Westerly, 28; Mystic, 29, 30; Mystic Bridge, p. m. and eve. 30.

February—New London, 5, 6; Montville, 9; Burnside, 12, 13; South Manchester, 14; North Manchester, 15; Vernon, 16; Greenville, 19, 20; Norwich, East Main Street, p. m. 20, and 21; Baltic, 23; Hopkville, 26, 27; Voluntown, 28.

March—Gale's Ferry, 5, 6; Uncasville, 9; Griswold, 12, 13.

CHAS. NASON.

DANIELSONVILLE DISTRICT—FOURTH QUARTER.

January—1, 2, Cumberland; 4, Eastford; 5, W. Woodstock; 6, R. Woodstock; 8, 9, Millville; also, 9, Canterbury, Bro. Goodrich; 9 A. M., Mapleville; P. M., Passaic, Bro. Presbury; 9 P. M., Glendale, Bro. Newell; 15, 16, Woonsocket, 16, evening, E. Blackstone; 22, 23, Quarryville; 24, Gurleyville; 25, Plainfield; 26, 30, Rockville; 31, Windsorville.

February—1, Wapping; 3, North Grovesendale; 5, 6, Somers; 6, Hazardsville, Bro. Crafts; 8, Danielsonville; 12, 13, A. M., Thompsonville; 13, P. M., Warehouse Point; 19, Mashapaug; 20, 21, Staffordville; 24, W. Thompson; 26, 27, Putnam; 27, S. Coventry, Bro. Bensley.

March—4, Square Pond; 5, 6, Stafford Springs; 7, Willington; 12, 13, E. Thompson.

Where the Sabbath appointment is filled by a brother whose name is attached, I will notify the Preacher of the time of his Quarterly Conference. Putnam, Dec. 15. GEO. W. BREWSTER.

THE WHITE MOUNTAIN MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION will hold its next meeting at Warren, Jan. 17-19, 1870. Preaching, Monday evening, J. M. Durrell; Alternate, J. M. Bean. Tuesday evening, S. R. Quimby; Alternate, F. D. Chandler. Wednesday evening, R. S. Stubbs; Alternate, S. F. Lougee. Review of "The Reign of Law," by the Duke of Argyll—R. S. Stubbs. ESSAYS: "Wesley and Modern Methodist Writers on Holiness"—H. Chandler; "Pulpit Preparation"—A. B. Russell; "Physical Death no Part of the Penalty for Sin"—F. D. Chandler. Written Sermon, subject, "Scriptural Holiness"—J. Hooper. Expository Sermon; Rom. viii. 1-11—H. S. Ward. EXERCISES: Mark xii. 41-44—H. A. Mattoon; Matt. xxvii. 50-54—S. F. Lougee. SKETCHES: Isa. lxi. 2—L. L. Eastman; Ps. xli. 15—L. E. Gordon. Dec. 8. J. M. BEAS, for Committee.

DEDICATION.—The M. E. Church at New Milford, Ct., having been remodeled and refitted, will be rededicated on Thursday, Dec. 23, by Rev. Bishop James, and Rev. W. McAlister, of New York city. Preaching at 2 o'clock P. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. All former pastors, and pastors and people from adjoining charges, are cordially invited. W. K. WEBSTER, Pastor.

THE AGAMETICUS PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION will meet at Kittery, Monday evening, Jan. 24.

Preaching, Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M., by Rev. E. K. Colby. Tuesday evening, Rev. J. Baxter. Wednesday evening, O. W. Scott.

ESSAYS: "To what Extent ought we to depend on Faith in Temporal Matters?"—J. Baxter; "Is the Theory of the Verbal Inspiration of the Bible Correct?"—O. M. Cogswell; "How should Evangelical Churches Regard the Doctrines of Adventism?"—J. W. Sawyer; "Review of Liddon's 'Bampton Lectures'?"—W. H. H. Pillsbury; "Nature of Christ's Temptations?"—J. F. Webster; "Sketch of the Character of John the Baptist?"—O. W. Scott; "Neglect of the Means of Grace; Causes, Tendency, and Cure?"—A. Cook; "How shall we be More Successful in our Pastoral Work?"—E. K. Colby; "Need of Reduction of the Number of Churches in Thinly Populated Districts and Small Villages?"—J. Strout; "The Relation of the Sabbath-school to the Church, and its Claims?"—H. Chase. O. M. COGSWELL, } Committee.
O. W. SCOTT, }
H. CHASE, }

The Secular World.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The scene in the Senate chamber of the United States, on the 14th, was unusually impressive, being the occasion of the official announcement of the demise of the late Mr. Fessenden, and the delivery of eulogies, in memory of that distinguished Senator, by Mr. Morrill, of Maine, Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, Trumbull, of Illinois, and many others. The eulogies were not in the cold and formal language customary on such occasions, but most of the speakers appeared to feel that they mourned the loss of one for whom they entertained great respect and affection. Senator Sumner concluded his remarks with the following:—

"Let us no more contend, nor blame;
Each other, blamed enough elsewhere, but strive
In offices of love how we may lighten
Each other's burden in our share of woe."

"Error and frailty checker the life of man. If this were not so, earth would be heaven; for what could add to the happiness of life free from error or frailty? The Senator we mourn was human; but the error and frailty which belonged to him often took their color from virtue itself. On these he needs no silence; even if the grave, which is now closing over him, did not refuse his echoes except to what is good."

Lynch, Dawes, and others in the House pronounced eulogies on the same occasion, in a similar strain.

General Morgan, a leading Democratic member of the Georgia Legislature, says:—

"Neither the Senate nor House intended to submit the question of the eligibility of colored members to seats in the Legislature, to the Supreme Court. The present Legislature will never renege, negroes, but will it pass the Fifteenth Amendment? These are settled facts; for myself, I have been a submissionist as long as I intend to live, and I have gone as far as I intend to go to gratify the unhallowed will and domineering spirit of a corrupt Congress."

The Democratic papers quote the above as a manly sentiment, and having the ring of the true metal. General Morgan occupies the seat of an expelled negro member.

The Emperor of Austria opened the Reichsrath, on the 13th, in a speech, in which he dwelt upon the peaceful appearance of European affairs with satisfaction, and declared that the Austrian Empire was in excellent relations with foreign powers.

The reception of the remains of the late George Peabody, on board the iron-clad Monarch, took place on Saturday, the 11th. Although it was intended that the proceedings should be privately conducted, they were attended by an interesting demonstration of respect. The remains were accompanied to the place of embarkation by Sir Curtis Lampson, Charles Reade, Minister Motley, J. S. Morgan, and H. Somerby. They were received at the dock by the municipal authorities of Portsmouth, and the officers and marines of H. M. S. Monarch, and of the U. S. S. Plymouth. H. M. S. Duke of Wellington fired minute-guns during the embarkation. The ships in the harbor displayed their flags at half mast, and dipped their ensigns as the Monarch steamed out. On the arrival of the coffin on board the Monarch, Minister Motley addressed Captain Commerell in a feeling manner, stating that it became then his duty, as Minister of the Republic, to entrust these revered remains to his keeping, noting the extraordinary honors conferred upon them by the Queen and the President. The Captain assured Mr. Motley that "the remains should be cared for with jealous interest, as sacred relics of one whose memory will ever be held dear by the people of my country." The following is the substance of Mr. Peabody's will:—

"Mr. Peabody's property in England is set down at under four hundred thousand pounds. He bequeaths four thousand pounds to each of the executors; one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling to his London charity, payable within three years, after the manner which he directs; a few legacies of minor amount to individuals, the balance remaining to be divided, as provided, among his relatives in America. The trustees are Mr. George Peabody Russell and two other nephews, who are made residuary legatees, and empowered to settle all the affairs connected with the property in America, which is estimated as ranging between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000."

AGRICULTURAL.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a great Farmer's Paper. Its Agricultural Department, valuable always, contains, as it does, full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club, and articles written for its columns by the most eminent Agriculturalists of America, is about to be enriched by other attractive features in a Horticultural Department, which will comprise Management of Small Farms, Fruit, and Vegetable Culture, and how to make them pay. Also, a Veterinary Department, for which Prof. JAMES LAW, Veterinary Surgeon in CORNELL UNIVERSITY, has been engaged to answer questions concerning diseases of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, and other domestic animals, and prescribe remedies through the columns of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE. See advertisement in another column.

Church Register.

HERALD CALENDAR.
 Claremont Ministerial Association, at Keene, N. H. (See further notice.)
 St. Albans Dist. Ministerial Association, at Hydepark, Jan. 11.
 Penobscot Ministerial Association, Bangor, Jan. 9.
 New Bedford District Conference Meeting (Time and place not specified—see HERALD, Nov. 25).

Business Notices.

ELEGANT STYLES OF WALKING BOOTS for Ladies, for sale by T. E. MCKELEY & CO., 228 Washington St. 31 Dec. 23, 11 1/2

Unrivaled Securities.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Chicago, Danville, and Vincennes Railroad are fast becoming favorites for permanent investment.

They have these significant facts in their favor.
 I. They are very cheap and superior Bonds.
 II. They bear good interest, and are covered by a *Sinking Fund*.

III. They are sold only upon the road completed.
 IV. The road runs into and out of a large commercial city.

V. It runs its length, through thriving villages and thick farming settlements in the richest portion of the very rich West.

VI. It runs over broad and inexhaustible fields of coal.

VII. It runs near to deposits of Iron ore of great extent and value.

VIII. It thus brings over its own road bed to the city of Chicago the means and the power to become the great Iron manufacturing center for the whole West.

IX. These bonds bear only a small proportion to the cash value of the property and business that constitute their basis.

X. They bear examination and comparison better than any other bonds now before the public.

XI. These plain and simple facts are put on record, in contrast with the interested praise and adventitious endorsements that are showered upon other bonds now on the market—some of which are upon roads built, or to be built, without population or settlements near them, or any other production—but buffalo grass or pine brush.

XII. These bonds do not depend at all upon the business that a wilderness may supply to meet an interest upon a large bonded debt, but rather upon the business that a rich and well-settled country does supply to meet their interest upon a very small bonded debt.

XIII. The bonds of this railroad are favored as those of no other new railroad are, if the conditions of large success and profit are found in the location and surroundings of the road, amidst a dense and wealthy population, in a rich and productive country, with a manufacturing and mining interest brought near to an ever-ready market.

XIV. They pay well—7 per cent. gold for forty years—better than governments running the same length of time by this wide difference—the extra one per cent. compounded annually, would alone amount to TWICE THE FACE OF THE BOND AT MATURITY.

XV. Surplus capital and money received from government or other bonds, can be put into nothing better, and Trust Funds may be put into these bonds with unquestionable assurance of safety, security, and profit.

XVI. C. E. FULLER & CO., No. 2 State Street, and FOGG BROTHERS & BATES, No. 20 Congress Street, have them for sale at 95 and accrued interest.

32 Dec. 23, 11 1/2

CARPETS.—Closing out Sale. Two dollar English Tapestries for a dollar and a half; \$1.75 Kidderminster for \$1.25; \$2.25 Brussels for \$1.75; 3-ply Carpets 50 cents to \$1. Dundee Venetians, 50 cents. Stair Carpets in large variety. Floor Oil Cloths at three-quarters value. 1000 remnants at low prices. Closing out sale. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., 75 Hanover Street, Boston.

CARPETS.—A few Axminster, Velvet, and English Brussels in our stock at much under-price. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston.

SHEET OIL CLOTH for covering floors, in one entire piece, at reduced prices in our closing-out sale. NEW ENGLAND CARPET CO., Boston. 141 Dec. 23, 11 1/2

FRENCH CORK AND DOUBLE SOLED BOOTS, for Gentlemen, for sale by T. E. MCKELEY & CO., 228 Washington Street. 31 Dec. 23, 11 1/2

Of all the clothiers in the State, George H. Richards is the best; The champion of clothing dealers, Defying all the rest. And every man who of him buys, Is sure to buy again.

Harrah for GEORGE H. RICHARDS, He's the best of clothing men, He'll fit you to a splendid suit, The very best in town, Then buy of Boston's favorite, The clothier of renown.

161 Dec. 23, 11 20 21 and 25 Dock Square.

What is better for a Christmas Gift than a Carpet? A token of remembrance borne in mind from one year's end to the other. All Wool Stair Carpets 80 cts. per yard, former price 90 cts. Dundee Lines Carpets 60 cts. per yard, former price 70 cts. Ingrain Carpets 70 cts. per yard, former price 80 cts. Enamel finished Oil Cloths, all widths. Bookings, Feltings, Rugs, Door Mats, Cramb Cloths, etc.

Prices on all Carpets reduced, owing to the present depressed state of the market. JOHN J. FRASLEY & CO., 121 Dec. 23, 11 17 47 Washington Street.

THE CLOSING YEAR!

How quick the passing year has gone!
 How grateful should we be,
 Who're on its rapid current borne,
 If we end all here;
 What is there can so well become
 Those who shall see the NEW,
 As making happier each home
 By something we can do?
 Parents can "CLOTHES" their BOYS, we know,
 And make their happiness complete,
 By calling on GEORGE A. FENNO,
 Corner of Beach and Washington Street.
 181 Dec. 23, 11 17 1/2

THE BEST BOOTS AND SHOES, such as are sold by T. E. MCKELEY & CO., 228 Washington St., are the cheapest in the end. 31 Dec. 23, 11 1/2

JUST OUT!

"Cherry Pectoral Troches."
 FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, AND BRONCHITIS.

NONE SO GOOD, NONE SO PLEASANT, NONE SO QUICK.

RUSHTON & CO., 10 ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK. 3m. 145

For Incipient Consumption,

Bronchitis, Asthma, Enlarged Tonsils, Loss of Voice, Narrow Chest, and Dr. J. M. HOWE'S EXHALE TUBE for common air, the best of all remedies. Send three cent stamp for Circular, to 227 Grand St., N. Y. Dr. Howe refers to Rev. Bishop James and Harper & Brothers, New York. Can be had of the principal Druggists. 3m. 145

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York. 3m. 145

MUSIC.—We to-day avoid ourselves of an invitation to visit the Musical Studio of Mrs. Paige, to examine her new method of teaching music. We witnessed the performance of several pupils, who have been but a short time under Mrs. Paige's instruction, and their familiarity with all the scales and chords seemed to us remarkable. It seems they are taught almost everything they meet in music without the aid of notes, at the same time learning to read music by a very beautiful system. Thus, when the pupils take a piece of music, he soon discovers that it contains the very exercises with which he is already conversant, and immediately proceeds to analyze all it contains. It is indeed wonderful to even small children analyze a piece of music, and correctly answer their teacher concerning all the movements. The pupils seem delighted with the practice, and do not have to be driven to the piano, as the writer remembers to have been when pursuing his studies under the old method. 301 Nov. 25, 11 7

"THE OLD WOODEN BUILDING."

One of the objects of peculiar interest in our city at the present age is the "Old Wooden Building," 24 and 26 Dock Square, erected previous to 1650, and consequently over one hundred and eighty years old! It is now occupied by the piano, as the writer remembers to have been when pursuing his studies under the old method. 301 Nov. 25, 11 7

WHOLESALE PRICES.
 Mr. Richards is one of the most enterprising and honorable clothiers in the city and every article purchased at his store is warranted to give entire satisfaction in price, quality of fabric, and workmanship. 181 Nov. 23, 11 20

BEAUTIFUL HAIR FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
 Get a bottle of CHEVREUIL'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR to-day. Use it at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing; imparting new life and strength to the weakest hair; restores gray hair to its original color, and arrests its falling out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVREUIL, M. D., 104 East 25th St., New York. 31 Dec. 23, 11 12 1/2

The Best Holiday Present.

THE DAVIS
 IMPROVED VERTICAL FEED SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.

Is beyond all question the most perfect Family Sewing Machine in use. Of late invention, a combination of SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY, AND ECONOMY, operating with equal facility on the heaviest as well as the lightest fabrics, leaving a seam alike on both sides, beautifully smooth, strong, and elastic.

"THE DAVIS," on trial, is a conclusive argument of itself, proving to the satisfaction of the most skeptical that it can sew in a perfect manner where all other machines fail, such as over seams, short turns, and on materials difficult for other machines to sew.

DO NOT FAIL TO SEE THE DAVIS BEFORE PURCHASING.

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THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

FOR 1870.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER has already entered upon its fifty-sixth year, and is the oldest and largest daily journal in New England. Now, as heretofore, its purpose is to present a true picture of the life of the times, by means of full and authentic news, carefully prepared reports, varied and widely extended correspondence, and intelligent discussion of passing events. For the past—the publishers are gratified to know that their efforts to build up a newspaper that should be a sound business and commercial journal, and at the same time respond to the wants and interests of an intelligent community in other respects, have been recognized by an ever-widening circle of readers, and a large increase of business in all its departments. For the future—their facilities for supplying all that belongs to an enterprising and well-conducted newspaper were never better organized than now, and they anticipate with confidence the continuance of the support with which their efforts have thus far been rewarded.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

The editorial conduct of the DAILY ADVERTISER will continue, as it has been, in sympathy with the best New England thought and interests. The retirement of many of the questions which have sharpened political controversy, during the last few years, will leave it none the less in sympathy with the enlightened and progressive sentiments which have guided the nation, and determined its policy. In regard to the approved American policy of fostering all our great national interests by means of suitable legislation, it takes no new ground, but aims to give just effect to the views of which it has for many years been the consistent advocate. While adhering to the old landmarks, in this respect, it hopes to give new life, and a wider scope to the discussion of the political, literary, and social topics of the hour. The expanding interests of Massachusetts, and of the capital, will also find in its columns a full and impartial hearing. To the discussion of all these questions, local as well as general, it will bring as heretofore, careful inquiry, and an earnest and liberal spirit.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENT.

The DAILY ADVERTISER contains and preserves a careful and thorough record of all interesting local events; impartial reports of societies, the courts, and public meetings; a daily summary of New England news, supplied by diligent correspondents, and a large list of exchanges; a concise and original summary of news "In General;" and brief notes and comments on passing affairs. To these are added the special departments of Art, Music, the Drama, and New Publications, in all of which are promptly given the results of personal examination, and of bold and discriminating criticism. The domestic and foreign correspondence of the DAILY ADVERTISER, which has long attracted attention, has been still further perfected, and will continue to furnish its readers with fresh intelligence from all the most interesting points of thought and action at home and abroad. The regular letters of our correspondents at Washington and London will be supplemented by regular and occasional letters from the leading centres of interest in America and Europe, for which the services of shrewd observers and good travelers have been engaged. New developments in science and the arts, whatever is strange and new in society, literature, and life, will here also find its appropriate record.

THE BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The DAILY ADVERTISER has long made a specialty of its Business Department, and its requirements are still recognized, and carefully tended to. The Financial, Commercial, and Marine Departments are under the charge of experienced reporters, who will continue to furnish a comprehensive and trustworthy record of business movements in their several departments. The Financial Record contains a detailed list of the sales at the Stock Exchange, and the sales of stocks by foreign agents; a review of the Money market, the Gold market, and the Government Bond market, with the latest quotations; full telegraphic reports from New York, with the Stock quotations, and such other financial matters as are of interest or value. The Commercial Record gives full reports of the Merchandise markets, domestic and foreign, including extended daily reports of the Boston Produce market—of special interest to the farmer, the country trader, and the shipper of produce, as well as the home dealer; of the receipts of flour, grain, and provisions, by land and water; together with full lists of imports and exports, and tables of values, prepared exclusively for this paper. The Dry Goods market, with weekly quotations of the leading fabrics; the Boot and Shoe market, with a record of shipments; the Metal and Lumber markets; and the Cattle market, have the constant supervision of experienced and trustworthy hands. In all these departments, market reports from distant points are daily received by telegraph. The Marine Journal daily furnishes to the merchant and ship-owner copious reports of the movements of our merchant marine. This prominent characteristic, which has heretofore been so widely recognized, will be fully sustained.

SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

The SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER is printed every Wednesday and Saturday morning, contains few advertisements, and is devoted to news and miscellaneous reading. It contains all the important news of the Daily, concisely and compactly arranged, all its more interesting correspondence, together with its editorial and miscellaneous selections. To travellers and residents abroad, and to those at home who live at such a distance as to make the receipt of a daily newspaper impracticable, the semi-weekly is commended as the next best thing. It is made up with care, and is designed to present an accurate and comprehensive view of the news and general interests of the week.

THE WEEKLY SPECTATOR.

The quarto form, taken by the weekly edition of the ADVERTISER, under this title, two years ago, has approved itself by far the best for a paper of general reading for the family. In its eight pages, containing forty-eight columns of reading matter, it gives all the matter of the Daily, arranged in order of interest or purely local interest, and adds thereto a carefully digested summary of the News of the Week; a good story from the best foreign sources, or from original writers specially engaged; and an Agricultural Department invaluable to the intelligent farmer.

TERMS:
The subscription price of the DAILY ADVERTISER is \$12 per annum. To clubs of five and under twenty, to one address, the price is \$9.50 per copy. To clubs of twenty and upwards, the price is \$9 per copy.
The subscription price of the SEMI-WEEKLY ADVERTISER is \$4 per year.
The subscription price of the WEEKLY SPECTATOR is \$2 per year, or \$2.50, if not paid in advance. Liberal discount is made to clubs. Address

BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER

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